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Light	Yard
Average	Range
\$1783	\$1303
	2178
1642	1145
	1991
1109	752
	1633
973	834
	1635

to all Eastern train em-
only part of the year) as

Freight	Yard
\$1546	\$1384
1404	1238
903	844
858	990

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of the Railways

GREIG, Asst. to President,
Locke & Son, Portland, Me.
KOUNS, Gen'l Manager,
Portland, Me.
McMASTER, Gen'l Manager,
Portland, Me.
McMASTERS, Vice-President,
Portland, Me.
McMASTERS, Vice-President,
Portland, Me.
McMASTERS, Vice-President,
Portland, Me.
McMASTERS, Vice-President,
Portland, Me.

bles were laid for 80 at the
oper of Babekah at their din
Monday night, and a pleasant
reported.

lorence Carter, who has been
a Greenville, Conn., returned
Monday, accompanied by Misses
and Katherine Beaton.

Josephine Pullen and niece,
Mrs. E. J. Morse and family.
Morse returned Saturday but
will remain.

entertainment which the La-
le of the Methodist church
next Thursday for cream
will be on sale. An admis-
of ten cents will be charged.

H. Little, Mrs. Little and Mrs.
Shank go to South Freeport
for the vacation season.
O. address for the time, till
will be South Freeport, Box
can be reached by telephone
th Freeport station.

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 12.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

FROM NEW YORK TO GENOA

The Difficulties of Travel in the Countries Involved in War

By Daniel Bidwell.

It was in May when the Dante—call it Dantay—sailed from Jersey City. Fifteen days later she was in Cadiz harbor, whence she sailed, to dash for her home port, Genoa.

Two hundred miles west of Cadiz, while still on the broad waters of the Atlantic, she took the covers off twelve of her boats, lowered the boats from the high davits to the rails of the promenade and main decks, held two boat drills for passengers, and stowed provisions for five days in the lockers. Among the passengers were five singers from the Metropolitan Opera House Company of New York City and fifty-three members of the Russian Ballet troupe, which had danced "The Fawn" in the same temple of art. You may also include two war writers, Fred Smith of the Providence Journal and Yours Truly. Another press representative was Alberta Forsblom, New York correspondent of La Tribune of Rome.

The captain had thought to coal ship in the harbor of Cadiz, but the Spanish authorities thought otherwise. They were not convinced that the sale of coal to an armed merchantman was neutral. In the note of January 19, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had, in substance, hinted that such a vessel was, in effect, an auxiliary cruiser, as to their relations to submarine craft, and this view was upheld in Cadiz. At midnight in the teeth of a stiff gale, the captain weighed anchor. He was apprehensive that continuance in the harbor might be construed as an overstay, and that his ship might be liable to internment. He had landed three members of the Grand Opera Company, who feared the sea trip to Genoa, because of the chance to encounter with an enemy submarine, and who were to gain the city by a tedious rail journey, through Spain and the south of France.

In the meantime the war writers had spent six hours in Cadiz. They had separated to multiply by two the chances of observation. On their return each found the other's opinion to coincide with his own; Cadiz was pro-German. Furthermore, each had been told, even by English business men residing in the town, that Spain was pro-German.

It was the King's birthday. It was a festa. Flags were flying and the King's portrait was in the shops. But portraits of the Kaiser were more numerous, and more buttons and badges of the Kaiser, than of the King were on sale.

The war correspondents were told that the King's mother was Austrian, that the royal family, bearing the English-born Queen, were pro-German, that the nobles and most of the rich commoners were also pro-German, and so was the press; that business men desired German competition with English, after the war.

They were told that the King, Count and Nobles, further, had feeling against two of the allied nations in particular, France and Portugal, because these were Republics. And then, cumulative of all this, masses of Spaniards had a hereditary feeling against the Portuguese. And there was a religious sympathy for the Austrian Emperor because he was a staunch Roman Catholic. Most of these facts were new to the war writers, and most are likely new to millions of readers at home.

The captain had thought to save some \$10 or \$15 a ton by purchase in Cadiz, for though coal is high in the Andalusian port it is still more abundant in Genoa, where bituminous is about \$30 to \$35 a ton. As for anthracite it rises sometimes to \$52, \$55 or \$58 a ton. Strange prices obtain in some of the war-stricken lands.

Off Gibraltar the captain received a dispatch ordering him to excuse the run to Naples. He was told to make the run to Genoa. To Malaga the track route runs almost parallel with the coast line, but beyond Malaga it was seen that the ship was keeping in shore, following closely the land, hugging the curves. In fact the ship was steaming well inside the International three mile limit. Thus she was, at least in theory, immune from marine attack.

All up the coast of Spain, for a day and a night, the ship fitted the shore, and the shore fitted the ship.

Continued on page 8.

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE.
Bear River Grange met in the vestry, July 22, 1916, at 8.30 P. M. Vacant chairs were filled as follows: Flora Davis; G. K. M. A. Holt. The investigating committee reported favorably on four applications for membership. This was followed by the usual order of business. It was voted to have refreshments after the next meeting, in charge of Cora Davis, Addie Saunders and Nellie Holt. Voted to have the Grange Paper every other meeting. Four candidates were instructed in the first and second degrees. The literary program was as follows:

Question: "How much attention should be paid to the breeding of horses by the average farmer?" Decided in favor of the affirmative.

Song.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wright A very interesting paper was read by Gladys Davis.

Question for next meeting: "Would a cow test be a benefit to this community?" Editor for next meeting, Roy Stewart. There were 22 members and one visitor present.

NORWAY GRANGE.
Norway Grange met July 22. After a short business session they voted to furnish the alumni dinner August 16. A program of papers on birds by Sisters Dunn, Abbott and Crocker; Flowers, Sisters Mordock and Cox; a paper on high freight rates, Fred Lovejoy; cost of living as compared with 1900, Arthur Buck; song, Grange; current event, Worthy Lecturer. Aug. 13 program to be given later. Field meeting at Fair Grounds, Aug. 6, will be held by Oxford Pomona. State officers will be present.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE.
Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 136, West Bethel, held its regular meeting, Tuesday evening, July 25. There were seventeen members present. Officers pro tem: Gate Keeper, Steward, Plans were discussed concerning the coming event, Worthy Lecturer. The literary program was: Reading, Mrs. Betsey Morrill; Reading, D. D. McLeod. Grange closed in form.

EASTERN STAR PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the Oxford County Association of the Eastern Star will be held in the grove of Prof. W. R. Chapman, Thursday, August 3rd. The Bethel Chapter will be the hosts and will furnish baked beans and coffee. Each party is to bring their own lunch and knife, fork, spoon and drink mug.

Dinner will be at noon followed by a business meeting at one o'clock. The Bethel Band will be in attendance during the afternoon.

The grove is admirably situated and is one of the beauty spots of Bethel, being only a mile from the village and on the road from Bethel to Glenclon on the north side of the river.

Conveyance will be furnished to and from the station.

NOTICE

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS.

We wish to call attention to all those who operate motor vehicles in the town of Bethel to Chapter 207, Section 2, of the Public Laws of 1915.

The rate of speed upon any highway, town way, public street, avenue, driveway or park, by any person operating a motor vehicle in this State shall be not greater than 25 miles an hour in open country, out side of cities and villages, and within the compact or built up portion of any city, town or village not greater than 15 miles an hour, &c.

We have had complaint of fast driving in this village. It is for the best interest of our townspeople at large that you adhere to this notice.

Signed
FRANK A. BROWN,
N. E. RICHARDSON,
F. B. HOWE.

Selectmen of Bethel.

WANTED.

MORE BERRY PICKERS.
I shall need a few more berry pickers about Aug. 5th. I have fifteen acres of cultivated raspberries and expect to get a good crop of very large berries. Board furnished at a low rate. Three cents per quart for picking.

HOWARD F. MAXIM,

7-27-2t. Locke's Mills, Maine.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

FROM ENGLAND TO CAPETOWN

Experiences of One Well Known to Bethel People

We left London on January 13, en route to Durban, Natal, via the Natal Direct Line ship "Umzumbe." Half of our party, British citizens, embarked at London, but the rest of us, as "aliens," had to go to Tilbury at the mouth of the Thames, and take ship there. We were told that the ship would pass Tilbury about eight in the morning, and would take us up; we had full directions as to how to get on to the tug that was to take us out into the river.

The ride down to Tilbury at night was rather depressing. The train was slow, stopped innumerable times, and was dark. In our compartment was one miserable little light, carefully fixed so as to shine downwards only. The stations were all dark, and usually without visible signs. An account of that system they have of building the cars in separate compartments, there is no chance on an English railway to have the name of the station called through the train. Of course, this darkness was abnormal. It is the way the British have taken to prevent Zeppelin attacks upon the railroads. A station brilliantly lighted, or a moving train with many bright windows, is a most easy mark for aerial attack.

We put up at a very stiff and dignified hotel at Tilbury, which had waiters in dress suits at breakfast, but no heat in the rooms and mighty little in the smoking rooms and parlours. (British spelling.)

At eight we were at Tilbury pier and had connected with our boatman. "I think as 'ow the Um boat won't be halting until nine sir," he said. We put in the time walking up and down the pier, which is really a railroad and ferry station. I realized suddenly that I had only a little tobacco and four books on board ship; so, off to the bookstall and some was bought. And what strong, sloped stuff it was. Those British tobaccos seem to be mostly masses, with a little hay to hold it together. I longed for a box of "Edge-worth."

At nine-thirty we were called out for the "Um boat." We had to cross the ferry boat to get onto the tug; they did us for a two pence ferry fare because of this. That is dirty petty graft, I think. Their ferries are queer. They are simply ordinary river boats, with an arrangement so that a wagon or auto can get on over the side. I thought with longing of the ferry to South Portland or East Boston.

Our tug went out into the river and drew alongside of a ship that was dropping down with the tide. After the huge "Rotterdam" on which we had crossed the Atlantic, how small the "Umzumbe" seemed! Only two hundred and sixty feet long, and three thousand tons! On this small vessel, almost a yacht, we were to spend a month.

When we had gotten up the gang-way along side, and had stowed our stuff in the cabin, we looked the ship over. There were only eleven of us passengers, and four of those were children. We had a pleasant promenade deck, with good canopies over it, which was exactly 270 feet in circuit. I paced it off before I had been aboard an hour. Most of the ship was given over to cargo, and only the high central part carried passengers. It was a one-class ship; all the passengers paid the same fare.

At noon we were "off the Downs" at the mouth of the Thames, and had to wait for pilot's instructions for getting through the War Zone. Over sixty ships were anchored there, waiting for instructions, tides, etc.; I noticed with pride a few American ships.

In the English Channel that night, we had to keep doors shut and port-holes curtained, for fear of the German submarines. Otherwise, there was nothing special. The ship's doctor, a rummy old soak, pestered us in the smoking room, and insisted in talking Tommy-rot about America and the war.

Out into the Bay of Biscay we went, headed for the Canary Islands. It became decidedly rough. It continued to be rough. The spray came up on deck and made it an undertaking to get from the saloon to the smoking room. Worst of all, it was too rough for me to type conveniently. I had my little flick machine with me, and had planned to use the whole trip for translating a book. All I could do was sit in

(Continued on page 8.)

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Salt were a jolly quartet from Boston.

Mrs. William C. Breed, Mrs. S. A. Gallant and Mr. Raydon Keith of New York were at the Inn for an over night stop.

The clergy has been well represented this week at the Inn, among them being Rev. and Mrs. George E. Quail of Scarborough, Conn.

Mr. D. Birdsall, a prominent real estate dealer in New York, was at the Inn for several days and while here was entertained by friends in the town.

General and Mrs. S. S. Sumner, United States Army, were at the Inn for luncheon, Tuesday. General Sumner was a celebrated cavalry leader during the Civil War.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettus of Charleston, S. C., accompanied by Mr. Charles Drayton, also of Charleston, and Mrs. George Burroughs of Boston, enjoyed the hospitality of the Inn for a couple of days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hunnewell of Boston were at the Inn for luncheon, Friday. Mr. Hunnewell is the son of the late H. H. Hunnewell, who owned one of the beautiful estates at Wellesley, Mass.

Professor W. B. Mitchell of Brunswick, Maine, was at the Inn on Sunday and officiated in the Congregational church for Rev. Mr. Curtis. He gave a most impressive and instructive address.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hemphill of Schenectady, accompanied by Mrs. M. F. Smith of Ridgewood, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wood and daughter, and Mrs. L. W. Cutter, were week end parties at the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ortoig of New York and Raymond Ortoig, Jr., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. O'Connor of Great Neck, Long Island, were a pleasant party on the road to the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Downs and Mr. Elliott Downs of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Taft, Glen Ridge, N. J., and their daughter, Miss Katherine Taft, accompanied by Miss Mollie Baker of Portland were also week end parties.

Mrs. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Renie Carhart, maid and chauffeur; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Sutor, Miss Frances Sutor and Miss Catherine Sutor of Germantown, Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Robert S. Perry were overnight guests.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mason of Brooklyn were at the Inn for two days. Mr. Mason has large business interests in Brooklyn, New York. They were accompanied by Mrs. H. P. Smith of Boston. They were touring and on their way to the Rangeleys.

Dr. Campbell, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Darlington were luncheon guests at the Inn on Tuesday. Mr. Darlington is a son-in-law of the late General Thomas H. Hubbard, with whom Mr. Seavey was associated at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bond of Brattleboro, Vermont, who is one of the prominent citizens of that place, were at the Inn this week. Mr. Bond is the uncle of Walter H. Bond, who is building a fine summer residence in Newry and well known throughout Oxford County.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Johnson and their daughter, Miss Gladys Johnson, from Little Rock, Arkansas, were at the Inn for several days. Mr. Johnson is prominent in insurance circles in that city. Miss Johnson visited some of her friends in Newry, who are there for the summer.

The interest in the uncertainty of the arrival of the Bremen has reached nearly all quarters of the United States, which, of course, includes Bethel and quite a number of the industrial citizens have become so interested that they have gone to the coast of Maine. In the party are two fast motor boats which are now patrolling the waters of Casco Bay watching for the port-

\$85,000,000 FOR ROADS

Recent Legislation Provides for System of Improved Highways—How States May Secure Funds

The sum of \$85,000,000 of Federal funds is made available for the construction of rural roads, by the passage of the Federal-aid road bill which became a law on July 11, 1916. Of this sum, \$75,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of rural post roads under cooperative arrangements with the highway departments of the various States, and \$10,000,000 is to be expended for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. The act limits the Federal Government's share in road work in cooperation with the States to 50 per cent of the estimated cost of construction. Federal aid may be extended to the construction of any rural post road, excluding all streets or roads in towns having a population of 2,500 or more, except the portions of such streets or roads on which the houses are, on an average, more than 200 feet apart.

Five million dollars is made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and thereafter the appropriation is increased at the rate of five millions a year until 1921, when the sum provided is twenty-five millions, making a total of seventy-five millions. In addition, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year for 10 years—a total of \$10,000,000—is made available for the development of roads and trails wholly or partly within the national forests.

The class of roads to be built and the method of construction are to be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State highway departments.

Apportionment of Funds Among States. The act provides that after making necessary deductions for administering its provisions—not to exceed 3 per cent of the appropriation for any one fiscal year—the Secretary of Agriculture shall apportion the remainder of each year's appropriation in the following manner:

One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States.

One-third in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States.

One-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each State bears to the total mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in all the States.

Estimates of Funds Needed for Projects. Project statements setting forth the proposed construction of any rural post road or roads in a State are to be submitted by the State highway department to the Secretary of Agriculture, and upon approval by the Secretary all necessary surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates must be furnished. The roads projected must be of a substantial character, and items covering engineering, inspection, and unforeseen contingencies are not to exceed 10 per cent of the total estimated cost of the work.

Upon completion of the work as approved by the Secretary, the amount set aside for the project is to be paid to the proper State official. The Secretary of Agriculture is given authority, in his discretion, to make partial (Continued on page 4.)

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Will the person who has my coat baskets please return them to me.
C. L. DAVIS,
7-27-16-p. Bethel, Maine.

scope of the Bremen that they may first give the news of its arrival. The boats are equipped with wire (mora or) less.

Among the other arrivals for the week were: Miss Jessie Robinson, Boston; Mrs. C. M. Butler, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Robinson, Andover, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Stone, Philadelphia; Miss Sophie Stone, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harris, Rumford; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cone, New York; Mrs. E. D. Bruce, New York; Mrs. B. MacLaughlin, Gorham; A. W. MacLaughlin, Gorham; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Shattuck and daughter, Topsheld, Mass.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephones—Shop, 19—12; Res, 29—7

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.

Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

SHOE REPAIRING.

Neatly and Promptly Done.
Laces, Polishes, Whiting, Etc.
A. B. BUXTON,
Maine Street, Bethel, Maine.
Opposite N. F. Brown's.
7-20-16.

FOR SALE.

House and shed, barn 40x40, and stable 31x31. For particulars apply to E. H. SMITH,
Bethel, Maine.
7-13-31-p.

GRASS FOR SALE.

Ten acres of good standing grass for sale near Bethel village. Inquire of SUSIE FLAISTED,
Bethel, Maine.
7-6-31-p.

FOR SALE.

The L. T. Barker place on Main street, Bethel, Maine, 10 room house, oil and stable with about 3-4 acre land. Inquire of
E. S. KILBORN,
Bethel, Maine.
6-8-16.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

from Eli Stearns' pasture in Newry, 1 brown mare, 8 years old, weight about 1500 lbs. Any information regarding the mare will be gratefully appreciated and well paid for.
M. L. THURSTON,
Bethel, Maine.
6-20-16.

STANDING GRASS.

The standing grass on the John Chapman place is for sale. Inquire of MISS MARY B. CHAPMAN,
Bethel, Maine.
7-20-16.

NOTICE.

Until further notice my store will be closed every Thursday. Shall be pleased to see you on other days.
W. A. BRAGG,
Bethel, Maine.
7-20-3t.

FOR SALE.

Camp site on Round Pond, Locke's Mills, Maine; five acres, all wire fenced, shore frontage for three camps, with two sheds, already constructed. Inquire of
H. H. HASTINGS,
Bethel, Maine.
7-20-3t-p.

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Call for our heavy canvas
"WORKSHOE." Value and comfort.
REPAIRING.
Take advantage of our extremely low prices and bring in your repair work.
YOUNG'S SHOE STORE
Phone 14—1.



BROWN, BUCK & CO.

GREEN TAG SALE

BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29

This is our house-cleaning throughout the store. Owing to war prices on many linens, the savings this year are unusually large. Remember, there will be many small lots, not advertised, at unusual savings. Everything marked in plain figures.

Ready to Wear Coats, Suits, Dresses

DARK SERGE AND POPLIN COATS, stylish models. Regular \$9.75, \$11.50, \$12.50. **Green Tag price to close, \$7.45.**
CORDUROY SPORT COATS. Regular \$5.95. **Sale \$2.95.**
PURE LINEN DUST COATS. Regular \$3.50 to \$5.00. **Sale \$1.95.**

LADIES' SUITS, blue serge and poplin suits, well made. Regular \$11.50 and \$12.50, **sale \$6.95.** \$19.50 suits only **\$9.75.**
SERGE DRESSES, dark colors, \$5.00 and \$5.95, **sale \$3.75.**

AWNING STRIPE SKIRTS of Palm Beach cloth or Silver Bloom. Regular \$3.95 and \$4.95, **sale \$3.45.**

SERGE AND POPLIN DRESS SKIRTS, dark colors. Regular \$4.95, **sale \$2.75.**

WHITE WASH SKIRTS of all sizes. Regular 98c, **sale 79c.**

SMALL LOT WASH SKIRTS to close, 59c.
SEVERAL STYLES wash skirts of Pique and Gabardine. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.49, **sale 95c.**

Children's White Dresses

Ages 6 to 14, lawn and voiles, \$1.49 now 95c, \$2.00 now \$1.25, \$3.00 now \$1.95.

LADIES' WHITE VOILE DRESSES, small lot from last season. Regular \$3.98 to \$4.98, **sale \$1.25.**

ALL OTHER muslin dresses at reduced prices.

Muslin Kimonos

Short, square neck, black and white. Regular 25c, **sale 19c.**

Long muslin kimonos. Regular 95c, **sale 45c.**

Small Lot Muslin Underwear at Just one-half Price

These are the slightly soiled or mussed pieces from our entire stock.

Yard Goods Specials

SILK REMNANTS in fancy stripes and flowered short lengths. Regular 75c to \$2.00, **sale half price.**

COLORS MUSLIN 25c, **sale 17c.** 15c muslin, **sale 11c.**

Curtain Scrims

SMALL LOT in cream and white, 36 inches wide, 25c ones now 15c.

WOVEN DISH CLOTHS, heavy unbleached cotton. Regular 10c, **sale 4 for 25c.**

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, two lots to close out, big values. Regular \$2.50 ones \$1.49. Regular \$2.00 ones \$1.25.

Shirt Waists

ONE LOT Crepe de chene and Voiles in the light colors. Regular \$2.45, **sale \$1.29.**

VOILE WAISTS, all white embroidery trimmed. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.49, **sale 95c.**

LARGE SIZE WAISTS, 40, 42, 44, white voile, lace and embroidery trimmed. Regular 98c, **sale 65c.**

Importers' Sample Linens

Twice each season we clean up a large importer's sample line of towels, napkins, bed spreads, at about one-half price. These savings we pass along to you.

500 TOWELS include bath towels, Linen, Huck, Damask, Union Huck, Cotton Huck and plain crash towels. Regular prices 5c to 25c. We have divided them into four lots at 4c, 7c, 11c and 17c each.

200 TOWELS all pure Linen, Huck or Damask towels and extra heavy bath towels. Regular prices were 39c to \$1.00 each. These divided into three lots, 29c, 39c and 49c each.

50 DOZEN NAPKINS all pure linen, 18 inch to 24 inch sizes. Regular \$1.00 to \$5.00, **Green Tag price 69c, 95c, \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.95.**

BED SPREADS, drummer's samples and slightly soiled on back side, but savings more than offset this. Regular prices \$1.25 to \$5.00, **Green Tag prices 69c, 95c, \$1.45, \$1.95, \$2.95.**

CRASH REMNANTS in pure linen, come in pieces 2 to 7 1/2 yds long. Regular values 15c to 22c, **sale prices 11c, 12 1/2c, 15c.**

TABLE DAMASK REMNANTS in 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2 and 3 yard lengths. They will average more than one-third off regular prices. Regular 69c to \$2.00 yard, **sale 49c to 59c, 95c, \$1.25.**

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' and children's sizes. Some are slightly wrinkled, being used in trimming. 5c ones, 3c, 12 1/2c and 15c ones 9c, 25c ones 14c, 59c and 75c ones 24c.

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Norway,

Formerly Thomas Smiley

Maine

Mr. P. B. Hall and family were guests of Mrs. Hall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Buck, on Swan's Hill, Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gehring, Mr. W. J. Upson, Mr. Ogden Mills and family, Mr. Holmshelm, Mrs. Dearborn, Miss Hodgson, Miss Natalie True, Miss Katherine Bryant, Mrs. Everett and Miss Helen Frost left Monday for Bailey's Island, where they will spend several weeks.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold their next meeting with Mrs. Frank Kendall, Thursday afternoon, July 27, and the following program has been prepared: Scripture reading, roll call answered by items and news of church work, solo, Mrs. Ada Tyler, selected readings, Mrs. Levi Bartlett, Mrs. L. C. Jordan, gospel hymns. At the close of the meeting there will be a sale of home made doughnuts.

Miss E. E. Burnham returned Monday, after spending two weeks' vacation with friends in Portland and Manchester Falls.

Mrs. Ellen Pickett and two sons, Philip and Everett, of Portland were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill.

At the Methodist church, Sunday evening, the subject for discussion was, "What can we do as a society for the betterment of the town?"

The Christian Endeavors will be led next Sunday evening by Miss Ida Packard, when she will give a report of the Y. W. C. A. convention which she attended as delegate from the Bethel Association. All interested in the Young Women's Christian Association work are especially invited to attend; the meeting will be at the usual hour at the Garland Memorial Chapel.

Mr. S. A. Parsons, who has been spending a few weeks at Howard's Pond, has returned to Bethel.

The Loyal Workers of the Methodist church will hold a sale of ice cream and cake on the Parsonage lawn on Thursday evening, July 27, at 6.30.

Mrs. Amelia Grover and little grandson, Ralph, returned from Albany, Friday, after a three weeks' visit with relatives.

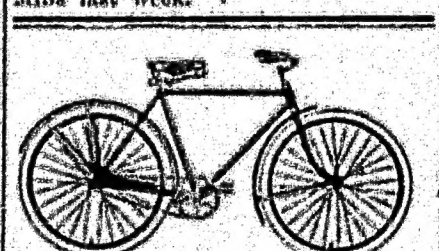
Mrs. E. H. Smith and daughter, Eunice, spent a day the last of the week with Mrs. Henry Stearns at Newry Corner.

Mr. Fritz Tyler started Wednesday on a two months' trip to Maryland, where he has employment with the U. S. Navy Co.

The Ladies' Club met with Mrs. C. E. Valentine last Thursday. Miss Chrysakle, who is a guest at Mr. J. C. Farrington's gave a most interesting talk on telling of her home in Greece and Athens her native city. She will continue her duties at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., this year.

The pulpit at the Congregational church was supplied by Prof. W. B. Mitchell last Sunday, who preached a very interesting and helpful sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wheeler and sisters, Mrs. Albert B. Grover and Mrs. Fred Wood, attended the funeral of their uncle, Henry Wilbur, at Bolster's Mills last week.



BICYCLES and SUPPLIES

The New Standard at \$22.50

TIRES, \$3 to \$5 a Pair Give me a call.

Lyon, the Jeweler Bethel, Maine

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Master Guy Thurston is ill of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Jodrey was an over Sunday visitor at F. H. Lowe's.

Little Maurice Poole has been quite sick for the past few days.

Mrs. Mary F. Staples of Dixfield is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Miss Mary Plummer of Lovell is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. H. Young.

Mr. Fred Staples of Rumford Point was calling on friends in town, Tuesday.

Mr. Ed. Robinson and family are now settled in their house on Paradise Road.

Mrs. Roswell Frost of Norway was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Durph, Sunday.

Mrs. Dollison Conroy spent the week and with relatives at Portland and Old Orchard.

Mrs. George Davis of Milton was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young and Harry Young motored around the mountains, Sunday.

Mrs. Spencer and daughter, Mrs. Helen Laing, went to Bangor, Monday, to visit relatives.

Mrs. C. K. Fox and Marion Bean were guests of Mr. Fox's sister at Portland last week.

Mrs. Will Pool, who has been assisting Mrs. Horrick, returned to her home in Oxford, Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Young left the first of the week for a three weeks' business trip in Acarostock County.

Mr. Russell Cole of Milan, N. H., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke a few days last week.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Miss True at Mrs. Gehring's on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mrs. John Swan returned Sunday night after spending a delightful week with relatives at Old Orchard.

Mrs. Jack Poole's sister, Miss May Murphy, and a lady friend from Worcester, Mass., are visiting her for a few weeks.

The party of six girls from Boston, who have been spending two weeks as guests of Miss Miriam Horrick, returned home, Monday, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Lucinda Edwards. Miss Horrick was unable to return with them on account of illness.

Mr. Earl Hoyt from Wilson's Mills was in Bethel, Thursday.

Mr. Carl Leighton of Portland is a guest of Mr. Wallace Merrill.

Mrs. Clinton Metcalf visited her father Mr. Seth Walker, last week.

Mrs. William Mason is visiting her son, Herman, at the old home farm.

Mrs. Horace Annas and daughter, Elsie, visited in South Paris over Sunday.

Miss Pansy Ryan and Miss Lillian Parsons are spending a week at Maple Inn.

Mrs. Charles Bartlett of Locke's Mills was a business visitor in town, Monday.

Mrs. Anna R. Billings of Bryant's Pond is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bryant.

Mrs. Edie Hall of West Bethel was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke last week.

Mr. H. S. Pashard and family of Rumford were calling on friends in town, Sunday.

Uncle Hiram Twitcheell has been very sick the past week, caused from the excessive heat.

Mrs. Lucinda S. Edwards of Boston was a week and guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Edwards.

Rufus Skillings and little grandson, Warren Hutchinson, visited relatives in Bethel, Monday.

Ziba Durkee, who has been spending a few days with relatives in Portland, returned home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbank of New York are guests of Mr. Burbank's mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Burbank.

Mr. and Mrs. Sessions of No. Woodstock were guests of Mr. Hiram Twitcheell the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Littlehale from Rockland and Percy Flint and two daughters from North Norway were in town, Friday.

Mrs. Henry Austin and son, Charles, were week end guests of Mrs. Austin's father, Mr. Charles Hibbard, at Shelburne, N. H.

Mr. Fred C. Bean of East Bethel and son, Lester, of Princeton, Me., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill, Saturday.

Miss Grace Farrington returned to her home in Portland, Saturday, after spending a few weeks as the guest of Mrs. Lucy Fox.

Two New Styles—From New York Every Week

Price \$1.00

Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct

The Seal-Pac

in the "SEAL-PAC" Envelope

Price \$1.00

Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct

For instance, The Fern Waist comes in the Seal-Pac envelope—it is never touched by human hands from the time it leaves the makers until you open the Seal-Pac envelope. You have the satisfaction of knowing that The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope has not been "tried on."

Priced at only \$1.00, The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope is really a wonderful value. Only the latest and smartest materials and trimmings are selected, and the complete make and finish is the same that goes into high-priced waists.

Every Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope is cut full—there is no skimping—all sizes are guaranteed to be absolutely correct. You will find the size printed on the Seal-Pac envelope—also the style and price.

Whenever you need a waist be sure to buy The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope. You can be sure that it is the latest style—that it is fresh and clean—never been tried on before—that the size is right—that the price is always \$1.00 everywhere, and that it represents the utmost in value both in material and workmanship.

CARVER'S

Hardwood Flooring

T & G & M. Hollow Back, Butted, Bored, and Kiln Dried.

Novelty Siding and Roofing for Camps and Garages.

Windows and Doors and all kinds of Building Material.

CHAS. G. BLAKE, NORWAY, MAINE.

Your Baby Should Receive

\$5.00 in Gold in the Voting Contest. Be sure that her name is among those to appear next week. It means only a little effort to you.

1 vote for every 10c purchase. Voting box now at Young's Shoe Store.

C. K. FOX, E. P. LYON,

W. E. BOSSERMAN, YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.

THE HO

Pleasant Re Dedicated as they Circle at

A CAMP FI

An Ingenious

Those who hav

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.50 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1905 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

\$85,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Continued from page 1.

payments on the work progress, but not in excess of the Federal Government's pro rata share of the labor and material which have been actually put into construction work nor in excess of \$10,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than 20 feet clear span. All construction work is subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

States Charged with Maintenance.
The various States securing aid under the provisions of the act are charged with the making of needed repairs and the preservation of a reasonably smooth surface, considering the type of the road, but are not obligated to make extraordinary repairs or undertake reconstruction. If, after due notice, a State fails to maintain a Federally aided road properly, the Secretary is required to refuse further aid until the road has been properly repaired at State expense.

\$10,000,000 for Roads and Trails in the National Forests.

The sum of \$10,000,000 is made available in yearly appropriations of \$1,000,000 for the cooperative construction and maintenance of roads and trails within or partly within the national forests by the United States, States, Territories, or counties in which the forests lie. Expenditures for this purpose are not to exceed 10 per cent of the value of the timber and forage resources available for income upon the national forests where the roads or trails are constructed. Beginning with the next fiscal year after an agreement is made between the Secretary of Agriculture and a State, Territory, or county for the cooperative construction of such roads, 10 per cent of all revenues from such forests are to be applied toward reimbursing the United States Government for funds expended in road work until the whole amount advanced shall have been returned.

Purpose of Road Building in the Forests.

The objects sought through Federal aid to roads in the national forests are those explained by the Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report for 1915, in which he recommends such legislation as well as Federal aid to rural post roads.

"The real agricultural problem within and near the forests is to make possible the successful occupancy and development of the lands that already have been opened to entry or actually patented. The mere private ownership of land does not insure successful use of it. In Oregon and Washington alone there are about 2,000,000 acres of logged-off land, much of it agricultural in character, now lying idle. In this condition speculative holding of the land for higher prices plays a large part. Another cause is the lack of transportation facilities. A settler may clear land and raise crops upon it, but he is helpless if he can not market them. There are great areas of fertile land unused to-day on this account. In many sections near the national forests cleared conditions still exist. The population is small, and the lack of road building is beyond the means of the residents. There is little or no demand for timber, and the receipts from the forests which go to the community are small. The fact that the public property is not subject to taxation makes such communities feel, and very justly, that the forests are not contributing enough to local development.

"This situation should be changed. Assistance should be given in the building of roads to bring into production the resources of such regions. Therefore, the suggestion contained in the last annual report is repeated, that upon a showing of public necessity appropriate assistance be made for specific roads and similar improvements, to be charged against the State's future share of receipts from the forests. Such action would promote the local development of agriculture and other resources.

"To secure the maximum use of the lands still remaining in Federal ownership, further legislation is needed. There must be a constructive program which will promote development and safeguard public interests. The aim should be to make these properties more useful, available to greater numbers, and effectively instrumental in building up industries."

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 25 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CATTLE FEEDS WASTED.

Farm Products That Might Go to the Production of Meat Now Put to Less Profitable Uses.

A vast quantity of feed available for cattle is now either wasted absolutely or put to some less profitable use, says a recent report which the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. has just published as Part IV of a comprehensive survey of the entire meat situation in the United States. Failure to utilize the full value of this material has increased unnecessarily the cost of producing meat, has diminished the profits from cattle feeding, and has discouraged many farmers from engaging in an industry essential to their permanent prosperity.

According to the report already mentioned, the loss in grain, straw, and corn stover amounts to more than \$100,000,000 annually. Both of these products are disposed of most economically when fed to cattle in connection with some form of concentrated feed. Straw is especially valuable in carrying the breeding herd through the winter, in wintering stockers, and as a supplementary roughage for fattening cattle. Stover, too, is an excellent feed for wintering cattle, especially mature breeding cows. Nevertheless, in many sections of the country where these products are abundant, little attempt is made to take advantage of their value for these purposes.

Of an annual straw crop of approximately 120,000,000 tons, it is estimated that only two-thirds is put to its best use—live-stock production. Of the remainder, a little more than one-half is sold or turned over to the rust, 15 per cent of the total crop; is burned. Burning is practically an absolute waste, and though plowing under does contribute something to soil fertility, the benefit to the land is less than which would be derived from the use of the straw to produce manure. "Of all systems of obtaining permanent soil fertility," says the report, "none is so practical or as easily available as that of feeding live stock."

The average value of all kinds of straw is placed at about \$5 a ton. In many sections, of course, no such price can be realized for it, and as a matter of fact only about 8 per cent of the crop actually is sold. The figure mentioned, however, may be taken as representing the value to the farmer of straw if he will use it properly in his farming operations as feed or bedding. In order to illustrate how this may be done the report gives three sample rations for wintering a breeding herd of beef cattle on straw combined with silage, shock corn, and cottonseed or linseed meal. Any one of these rations, it is said, will prove economical. They are as follows:

Ration 1: For wintering breeding cows.	
Straw	10
Silage	20
Cottonseed meal or linseed meal	1 1/2
Ration 2:	
Straw	20
Cottonseed cake or oil cake	2
Ration 3:	
Straw	10
Shock corn	10
Cottonseed meal	1

In this connection it is pointed out also that feeding straw in the winter will insure under certain circumstances the full utilization of summer grass. In a number of Western States it frequently happens that grass goes to waste because feeders are unwilling to pay the high price asked for steers in the spring. With an abundance of straw on hand to lessen the cost of wintering, feeders can take advantage of the lower prices for stocker cattle in the fall to secure on reasonable terms at that time enough stock to pasture all the grass the following year.

The production of corn stover is about twice that of grain straw, amounting to approximately \$45,000,000 a year. A larger percentage (81.5) of this is fed than of the straw, but the waste is nevertheless astonishing. For this, poor methods of feeding are largely responsible. By far the most economical method of handling corn is by ensiling, but as a matter of fact only 8.1 per cent of the acreage was put in the silo in 1914, the year in which these investigations were made. About 11 per cent was cut for green feed and 81 per cent allowed to mature for grain. It is in the last portion of the acreage that the greatest waste occurs. Stripping the leaves from the stalks which are subsequently burned, removing the stalks above

the top ears only, leaving the stalks to stand in the field until the loss of leaves and leaching have removed much of their fertilizing value, are all unthrifty methods. Furthermore, almost 4 per cent of the stover is burned, as though, instead of being a potential source of revenue, it was merely a nuisance to be gotten rid of as a preliminary to plowing. In some States the percentage of stover that is thus thrown away is as high as 7 or 8 per cent and the total loss to the country from the practice is estimated at nearly \$15,000,000 a year.

To obtain satisfactory results from the feeding of farm roughages, such as straw and stover, they must be combined with some form of concentrated feed. At the present time large quantities of such feed, in the form of cottonseed meal and cake, corn, molasses, pennants, and beans are exported for the use of European feeders. If the straw and stover that are now wasted were employed to feed more cattle, these concentrates could be consumed at home. The result would be a tremendous saving not only in the cost of producing beef but in the cost of enriching the soil as well. In 1914, for example, about 1,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal—half the total production—were applied directly to the soil as fertilizer. If this had been fed to cattle instead, three-quarters of the fertilizing value would have been returned to the soil as manure. The loss of the other fourth would have been far more counterbalanced by the profit on the meat produced economically by the meal and the necessary roughages. Much the same thing is true of the other oil meals.

The value of these meals is far better appreciated in Europe than here. Denmark, for example, feeds annually 478 pounds of oil cake to each of her mature cattle, the United States, approximately 24 pounds. Furthermore, the European feeder is aware of the fact that the high-protein meal, while more expensive to buy, is more economical to use. Meal of this quality is seldom sold on the domestic markets because the American farmer has not yet learned its value. Cottonseed and linseed are perhaps the best known of the oil meals, but there are others the use of which as feed could be profitably extended. Both peanut and soy bean meal and cake, for instance, are in good demand in Europe.

The efficient use of these and other feeds discussed in the report is of the utmost importance to the American farmer, it is pointed out, because the day when close calculation in feeding was not necessary is, in all probability, past. Hereafter it is likely that success will depend upon ability to put to the best use all available products. A greater knowledge of what these products are and of the ways in which they can be fed will result in the elimination of enormous waste.

BRYANT'S FOND.

Charles Bryant, who recently sold his property here, is moving this week to Lewiston.

Seven were received into membership of the Baptist church through baptism last Sabbath.

Congressman McGillicuddy will speak at the Opera House on National Issues, Tuesday evening, Aug. 1.

The relatives of Elliott C. Allen received word Monday of his serious and probably fatal illness at his home in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Allen was a former resident in this village and was proprietor of the Bryant's Pond House back in the early seventies.

Rev. Chester Gore Miller will preach in the Universalist church, Sunday, July 30. Services at 4 P. M. These services will be continued through August.

The pictures exhibited here Saturday night of the 2nd Regiment, taken at the time of its departure for the border were fine. They were made by Mr. Ray Crockett for the Dragon movies.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ASKS DO YOU

Think dog muzzling cruel and then marvel at the spread of rabies? Carefully select your brand of liquor and then feed your children unpasteurized milk?

Repeat the Golden Rule and then sneeze in somebody's face!

Go camping for your health and then place your toilet so that it drains into your water supply?

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed guardian of Melinda L. Dean of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

IDA M. PACKARD.

June 30th, 1916.

7-27-16.

Life would be mighty monotonous if it were all business.

BUILDING UP THE WOOLLOT.

John M. Briscoe, Professor of Forestry in Farmers' Week Course.

The fact that most woodlots have not only been neglected but positively abused in the past, was brought out by Professor Briscoe in his talk on "Building up the Woodlot."

The farm woodlot has been constantly drawn upon for both fuel and construction material for buildings, fences, and implements about the farm. As a rule only the best and largest trees were taken out, but this process continued from one generation to another, without making any provision for the reproduction of the desirable species, has left the average farm woodlot at present a collection of poor formed, unsound trees of the least desirable species only.

Notwithstanding the wonderful recuperative power of our woodland crops, this kind of treatment has not allowed the reproduction of the best species, because no seed trees were left of these species; and consequently the poor species had a good chance to multiply much more rapidly. If this condition has gone too far, there is nothing left but to replant the lot, but in a great number of cases this is not necessary. Frequently a few old trees are left. These may be in rather poor condition, and not particularly desirable from the standpoint of wood production, but they will be very useful as seed trees to provide seed for building up the woodlot to its former productive capacity.

Such trees should be spared, and large openings made in the stand around them. From these openings all undesirable species should be removed, even if they are useful for nothing but fuel at the time, or even if they can not be used for that purpose, their removal is essential.

Gradually the stand must be reproduced from these seed-trees, and the other trees should be removed gradually and at intervals so that the stand will not be exposed to excessive heat and to drying winds that would prove injurious to the young seedlings, while the process of regeneration is going on.

In some cases, where the robbing of the woodlot has not gone so far, there are still left some trees of the younger age classes of desirable species. This kind of a lot is much easier to deal with, and much quicker results may be obtained by the application of thinning, properly arranged so as to give

every advantage site and situation, for the best development of the desirable trees. The trees removed in these thinnings will give a return that will usually more than pay for the labor involved, not to mention the advantage that it gives the remaining trees and the shortening of the period of time to the final cutting. Such thinnings pay financially only when there is a market for the material removed, and where transportation facilities are favorable.

These conditions are usually met with in rural communities where most of the woodlots are located; but they are not found in the lumber woods in general, where this kind of management would be impractical. Another great advantage from the standpoint of the farmer is that all of the work of improving the woodlot can be done in the winter when both labor and teams are less in demand for other kinds of farm work.

HOW TO FLY THE STARS AND STRIPES.

All persons should, but some apparently have neglected to inform themselves as to the correct treatment of the Stars and Stripes when being raised, while flying and on being lowered. Several instances have been called to the attention of the authorities where what is considered by military people disrespect has been shown Old Glory. For that reason the following instructions, taken from the United States Military Regulations, will be worth reading and worth observing:

Under no circumstances, either in raising or lowering a flag, should it be allowed to touch the ground.

Flags should not be allowed to remain flying at night.

Care should always be taken that the union is at the top of the flag. In hanging a flag horizontally from a building the union should be on the side away from the building.

The national flag should be above the state flag when both are displayed from the same staff.

When a flag is displayed at half-staff it should first be raised to the top of the staff and then lowered to the proper position which is half-way between the top and the middle of the staff—literally at three-quarters-staff.

A flag displayed at half-staff as a mark of respect should be returned to the top of the staff at the conclusion of funeral services of the person thus honored.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS & NEGLECTED MAILS. These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with

CAROL'S Indigestion CAPSULES
The safest, surest, and speediest relief for all stomach ills, Nervousness, no cramps, no after effect because it contains no narcotics.
Trial size 35c. Regular box 50c.
Emil Sykora, Distributor, 24 G. 26 Murray St., N. Y.

1864 1916

WANT YOUR FARM PRODUCTS
Eggs, Live and Dressed Poultry, Veal, Apples and Potatoes.
Prices, shipping tags, dressing, packing, shipping instructions, etc., sent free.

ENTERS THE ERA OF "FALL WORK"

Look to us for

Corn Binders Grain Binders Binder Twine

Ensilage Cutters Ensilage Cutters & Blowers

Gasoline Engines Potato Diggers

Sulky Plows Walking Plows

Let us quote you

KENDALL & WHITNEY

Portland, Maine

For Memorial Day flags should be at half-staff from sunrise until noon. At noon they should be raised to the top of the staff and remain there until sunset.

The union of the national flag now consists of 48 stars, in six rows, eight stars in each row.

The recent ball game held for the benefit of the Company B, N. G. unit sum of \$126.50 amount was mailed this week.

Mr. Fushard, the chased an Oakland

The Rev. Mr. T. executive secretary of the Association of Rev. Allen Brown vice at the University.

day. The Rev. 2 brief outline of the action, speaking against the Methodist church, and proposed, of the spread of his lecture was in lantern slides, showing the disease, and illustrating the work cure at the two at located at Fairfield.

Mr. Torstoft is the nation action which taking over the p. Hebron, and reducing figure which altogether means to participate that institution.

tion bills to be p legislature for extra more senatoriums the state. Mr. Torstoft smokes some when he defined a up of a cheap tobacco made paper with a fool attaching inhaling poison.

The International have just completed unloading machines the canal for the p wood. This machine steel rests on a track.

THE MAN

who buys and reads his home paper demonstrates both his patriotism and his intelligence by the act.

The merchant who buys his printing from his home paper gives a practical demonstration of his belief in the policy of trading at home.

This town is made up of two classes of people—those who DO and those who DON'T. Don't be a "don't."

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

RUMOR

Beginning this w Paper Bag Company employees hereafter

It is reported that start in business again is to be vantage by also reported that Company will occupy jewelry store.

Eugene P. Wagon formerly a building is visiting relatives.

Harry Colby for Brothers as mentioned with the Co-

Chester Hardy cousin, Theodore H. Ford, Mass., for a

L. T. K. Stowell, son, Rhode Island wife and children

Stowell's parents, Davis, of Hancock

Mrs. Fred Morley, who was reared for a tumor in a

ported as doing n Robert Hawkes of in the home of J. Strathglass Park.

Herbert McKenney the store of the C. Dorothy and Av-

lantic City, N. J. aunt, Mrs. Otis W.

The Friendly A. the Virginia District to Lake Annasagau Wednesday, July

on the morning tra ed at the dinner h were set in the gro-

Rev. Felix Povel will give his fam the Ditch to the P ft of the Christian of the Virginia Di-

ending, July 28th. Miss Francis H. Miss Hazel McGla for a couple of v Prospect avenue.

Eugene Landry on, left last week visit with relative

Mrs. E. A. Lee, Home and School, is the guest of Mrs.

Mrs. William Le ly, are spending th with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed spending three we in Frederickton, N tip in their limous

Mr. and Mrs. 1 son of Breches stre automobile to Mr. Doherty's Water G vacation.

The recent ball tite held for the b Company B, N. G. neat sum of \$126.50 amount was mailed this week.

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The International have just completed unloading machines the canal for the p wood. This machine steel rests on a track.

you need a act on the l same time!

"L. F. has helped health. 1 ly rel

RUMFORD

Beginning this week the Continental Paper Bag Company are to pay their employees hereafter by check.

It is reported that Morris Marx will start in business again in his store that is to be vacated by A. J. Bozek. It is also reported that the Direct Importing Company will occupy half of Bartlett's jewelry store.

Eugene P. Woods of Northampton, formerly a building contractor in town is visiting relatives here.

Harry Polby formerly with Kinnear Brothers as meat cutter, has employment with the Co-Operative Store.

Chester Hardy is entertaining his cousin, Theodore H. Lowell, from Medford, Mass., for a few weeks.

L. T. K. Stowell, chief at the Kingston, Rhode Island College, with his wife and children are visiting Mrs. Stowell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Davis, of Hancock street.

Mrs. Fred Morrow, nee Beatrice Jodrie, who was recently operated upon for a tumor in a Lynn hospital, is reported as doing nicely.

Robert Hawkes of Portland is a guest in the home of J. E. McMonnamin of Strathglass Park.

Herbert McKenzie is bookkeeping in the store of the C. H. McKenzie Co.

Dorothy and Avis Clouman of Atlantic City, N. J., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Otis Wyman.

The Friendly Adult Bible Class of the Virginia District went on a picnic to Lake Umbagog, Canton, on Wednesday, July 26th, leaving town on the morning train. Coffee was served at the dinner hour, and the tables were set in the grove.

Rev. Felix Powell of South Portland will give his famous lecture, "From the Ditch to the Pulpit," for the benefit of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Virginia District, on Friday evening, July 28th.

Miss Francis Harris is entertaining Miss Hazel McGlellan of Barton, Vt., for a couple of weeks at her home on Prospect avenue.

Eugene Landry and daughter, Lillian, left last week for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Canada.

Mrs. E. A. Lee, matron of the State Home and School, of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mrs. William W. Hardy.

Mrs. William Lee and daughter, Dolly, are spending three weeks in Boston with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Bowers are spending three weeks with her parents in Frederickton, N. B. They made the trip in their limousine.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Demond and son of Breches street have gone in their automobile to Mr. Demond's home at DeKaysville Water Gap, Pa., for a month's vacation.

The recent ball at Moehlan's Institute held for the benefit of the boys of Company B, N. G. S. M., netted the neat sum of \$126. A check for that amount was mailed to Captain Millett this week.

Mr. Fushard, the druggist, has purchased an Oakland touring car.

The Rev. Mr. Torsoff of Bangor, executive secretary of the Anti-Tubercular Association of Maine, assisted the Rev. Allen Brown at the morning service at the Universalist church on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Torsoff gave a brief outline of the work of the Association, speaking again in the evening at the Methodist church on the work, actual and proposed, for the prevention of the spread of tubercular diseases.

His lecture was illustrated by ninety lantern slides, showing various stages of the disease, but more particularly illustrating the work of prevention and cure at the two state sanatoriums, one located at Fairfield and one at Hebron.

Mr. Torsoff is the father of the Legislation action which resulted in the State taking over the private institution at Hebron, and reducing the cost to a figure which allow people of small means to participate in the benefits of that institution. He has in preparation bills to be presented to the next legislature for establishing one or two more sanatoriums in other sections of the state.

Mr. Torsoff gave the cigarette smoker something to think about when he defined a "cigarette" as made up of a cheap tobacco rolled in a specially made paper steeped in arsenic with a fool attached to the end of it inhaling poison.

The International Paper Company have just completed a large cantilever unloading machine on the hillside above the canal for the purpose of piling pulp wood. This machine constructed of steel rests on a track of wide gauge so

PROFIT BY THIS

Don't Waste Another Day

When you are worried by backache; By lameness and urinary disorders—Don't experiment with an untried medicine.

Follow Bethel people's example. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here's Bethel testimony.

Verify it if you wish:

Mrs. Walter E. Bartlett, Chapman St., says: "I feel that I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I gladly do so. I used this medicine some time ago and the results I received were in every way satisfactory. Since then, I have had no return of the trouble."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bartlett had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv.

that it can be moved as its work is completed at any given point. It extends up into the air to a height of fifty feet or more from a level, and in its present location on the steep hillside will enable the piling of many thousands of cords of pulp wood without moving, reducing the cost of handling. The machine is electrically operated.

In the new development of the Rumford Falls Power Company, the fine power station built in 1909 is being demolished to make way for a larger and better one. The water to the wheels of the new station is to be conducted through tunnels through the solid ledge instead of iron pipes.

In the list of discharges in bankruptcy by Judge Hale of Portland is the name of Angus Amburg of Rumford. This seems to be the popular method of striking a balance between debit and credit nowadays.

The primary vote for Senator taken in this town on Monday night, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Burleigh was light. Fernald received 227, while Gurspey received 17. The Democrats got out only 34 voters.

The Democratic flag raising on Saturday night called out quite a crowd of people onto Congress street. The Rumford Band was in attendance at Democratic Headquarters, and after making a short march through the street stopped at Exchange street where they struck up the National Air and the stars and stripes were unfurled, with banners on which were the names of the party candidates, displayed upon either side. Mr. Bowen then called for three cheers for the flag which were given, following which Judge McCarty made a party plea paying tribute to the achievements of the President and particularly to Congressman McGillicuddy. The crowd then marched to Majestic Theatre on Waldo street where Congressman McGillicuddy gave an address on national issues. Judge Harry Webber of Auburn was also one of the speakers of the evening.

Mrs. Daniel Dickey of Portland and little daughter are in town the guests of Mrs. M. P. Abbott of Somerset street. Mrs. Dickey is selling insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. Isaac W. Greene is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Lambert, at Readfield.

Miss Theo. Littlefield of North Andover, Mass., who has been the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elliott, of Washington street for the past month, left on Tuesday morning for Milbridge, Me., for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Osgood of Franklin street with their daughter, Mrs. E. Gould McIntire, and two young sons, of Georgetown, South Carolina, leave this week for their camp at South Rangeley to pass the remainder of the summer.

Joseph Gagnon of Augusta, formerly in the employ of Arthur Gauthier of this town, is in town once again, calling on old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Grant are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, weighing eight pounds. Miss Blanche Whyngaught is caring for Mrs. Grant.

There is to be a grand union picnic of all the Sunday schools of the town

ANDOVER

Nathan Akers and family, who have been visiting friends in town, returned to their home in Rumford this week.

Milton Grossman from Lawrence, Mass., is visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hanson and daughter from Rumford were guests of Y. A. Thurston, and wife, Sunday.

Rev. D. L. Pottingill from Frye preached at the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

Miss Bessie Morrison and Miss Harriet Wood from Chester, Pa., and Miss Elva Bell from Palmer, Mass., are guests at Davis Band's.

A party consisting of Milton Grossman and wife, I. E. Mills and wife, Mrs. Olive Dresser and Irving Akers enjoyed an auto ride to Berlin, Sunday with Homer Richards as chauffeur.

Ted Hovey returned from a week's trip to Farmington, Saturday.

Arthur and Dana Noble, Alton Brooks and John Warren are staying for Y. A. Thurston.

Mrs. F. E. Bartlett and daughters, and Miss Harriet Wheat from Rumford gave a musical entertainment at the Congregational church, Sunday afternoon, which was much enjoyed.

Miss Minna Stevens has returned from Rumford, where she has been helping care for Harold Thurston at McCarty's hospital.

Jesse Glover is staying for Sidney Abbott.

Vard Perkins and wife were recent guests of friends in Canton.

Mayor Frank Smith and wife of Elkhardt, Indiana, and some friends have been visiting Mr. Smith's brother, Fred Smith, and family.

Julia Green of Brooklyn, N. Y., is boarding with Sylvanus Poor and wife.

Mrs. Ernest Milton is the guest of friends in Boston.

Harold Holman has moved his family into Ralph Thurston's rent.

Dr. Cole of Lynn, Mass., has bought Nathan Campbell's small house at No. 4 for a summer home.

Mr. Elwark Kent and mother, who have been the guests of Rev. and Mrs. John Suter, left town last week for Phoenix, Arizona.

Mrs. Lillie Heywood has returned to her brother's at Bethel.

On account of the heavy shower, Saturday evening, there was no Grange meeting.

Mary Hovey and Ruth Hutchins, who have spent the past ten days at Farmington, returned Tuesday.

There will be a lawn party on the grounds of the Universalist church, Tuesday evening, Aug. 1. Tea cream and cake will be served.

A heavy electrical shower passed over Andover, Monday afternoon. Lightning struck the large pine tree back of the Gregg house, and at East Andover a clothes reel was struck and completely demolished in W. W. Perkins' yard, and across the road a large elm was struck. Harland Averill's little son was at play near the elm and the little fellow was knocked down.

at Lake Umbagog, near Canton, on August 1st. Regular passenger trains will stop there on that day. Norton Mixer is chairman of committee of arrangements.

Madams Mosher of Oakland is the guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Mosher, of Prospect avenue.

On Friday afternoon and evening, what was to have been a lawn party at the home of Col. George D. Bisbee was changed to an indoor foot sale at the empty McKenzie store on Congress street on account of the rain. It was given by the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps for the benefit of the boys of Company B, 2nd Maine Infantry in Texas. The band played in the evening, and the sum of eighty dollars was realized which was later made up to an even hundred dollars.

The trial of Stephen Kadillie, who stole watches and money from the Augusta team of base ball players at the time of their game in Rumford for the Oxford, was held on Monday morning before Judge Matthew McCarthy in the municipal court. Kadillie was bound over under \$1000 bonds until the October term of court, and being unable to find anyone to go his bonds, he is lodged in the jail at South Park until that time.

James McGregor was one of the bidders for the State road contract for 2.6 miles of gravel surface road out of Lewiston, his bid being \$13,523.33. Bids were opened last week, but no contract has as yet been awarded.

A HACKING COUGH WEAKENS THE SYSTEM.

Don't suffer with a hacking cough that has weakened your system—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, in use over 40 years, and benefiting all who use it, the soothing pine balsam with tar heal the irritated air passages—soothe the raw spots, loosen the mucus and prevent racking the body with coughing. Dr. King's New Discovery induces natural sleep and aids nature to cure you. Adv.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

POLITICAL GUNS SOON TO FIRE.

Republicans to Have Large Number of Out-of-State Speakers.

By far the greatest array of speakers who have ever taken part in a political campaign in Maine will be in the Pine Tree State for the coming political battle. Senators congressmen and governors from all parts of the country will be in attendance as well as men who have formerly held high positions and are intimately acquainted with the situation in the nation and familiar with the needs of the country.

Over 30 men of national prominence will come from out of Maine to make speeches in the campaign while their efforts will be supplemented by a list of nearly a hundred men living in the State who have volunteered their services for the Republican party. The campaign will open actively on Aug. 21. From then until it closes on Sept. 9, in the neighborhood of 200 speeches will be given by the men from away.

Among the men of national prominence who have already signified their intention of doing all they can to aid the success of the Republican ticket at the State election are Henry Cabot Lodge, senior senator from Massachusetts, who was suggested by Col. Roosevelt as a compromise candidate to be chosen by the Republican and Progressive conventions in Chicago; John W. Weeks, senator from Massachusetts, one of the most noted financial authorities in the world; Warren Harding, senator from Ohio, who presided at the Republican National convention; Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury; Nicholas Longworth, member of Congress from Ohio and the son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt; Senator William A. Borah of Idaho, one of the greatest men who have ever sat in Congress.

Other noted men who will come here are: Simeon D. Foss, congressman from Ohio; H. I. Emerson, congressman from Ohio, and a former Maine man; Jacob E. Meeker, congressman from Missouri; Theodore Burton, former senator from Ohio; Frank Willes, governor of Ohio; Philip P. Campbell, member of Congress from Kansas; Augustus P. Gardner, a member of Congress from Massachusetts; Thomas D. Schall, congressman from Minnesota; Walter W. Magee, congressman from New York; Roland S. Sanford, congressman from New York; Samuel W. Winslow, congressman from Massachusetts; Ralph D. Cole, former member of Congress from Ohio; Henry W. Temple, congressman from Washington; Clarence B. Miller, congressman from Minnesota; George B. Foss, congressman from Illinois; Patrick H. Kelley, congressman from Michigan; W. A. Rodenberg, congressman from Illinois; S. H. Wason, congressman from New Hampshire; William Kenyon, senator from Iowa; Irving L. Lewis, congressman from Wisconsin; J. W. Fordney, congressman from Michigan; Alex. T. Treadway, congressman from Massachusetts; W. S. Bennett, congressman from New York; Walter M. Chandler, congressman from New York.

Summon a physician at once and immediately notify the health officer of the presence of the disease. If the disease is present in the community, medical aid should be sought whenever a child is sick no matter how light the illness; many cases of infantile paralysis begin with a slight indisposition. Should the illness prove to be infantile paralysis isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge, and reduce all communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child but in order to better safeguard against the spread of the disease. The sick room should be well ventilated and screened. Nasal and mouth secretions should be received in cloths, placed in a paper bag, and burned. The clothing of the child, the bed linen, and the secretions should be disinfected in the same manner as for typhoid fever, that is by boiling, the long continued application of 5 per cent carbolic, or other well recognized disinfectant. The same is true for dishes and drinking vessels. Nurses should exercise the same precautions as regards cleanliness of hands in caring for infantile paralysis patients as for those afflicted with other infectious diseases.

A child may convey the disease to others even after a lapse of several weeks. For this reason quarantine should be maintained for a considerable period, usually from six to eight weeks, and the above precautions should be adhered to during this time. Disinfection of the room following recovery is advisable.

WEST BETHEL.

Mrs. Loton Hutchinson and two children from East Weymouth, Mass., made Erin and Archie Hutchinson a visit last week.

Mrs. Sadie Vashaw was in Rumford and Berlin, N. H., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Brooks from Gratton visited at Mr. Melan's last week.

Lloyd Luxton and Allan Walker have finished working on the rail road. Archie Hutchinson took the place of one of them.

Five autos laden with gypsies passed through here Saturday afternoon.

Prof. A. Niles from Sabattus, Me., an herb doctor, was in this place Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Harry Reid was visited by her mother and brother from Massachusetts the last of the week.

Ruby Luxton had a severe illness, Sunday, but is better now.

Maudie Luxton returned to her work in Rumford, Monday, having been at home for two weeks.

Mrs. Horace Walker went to Lewiston, Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Morrill from Norway called at Stephen Westleigh's, Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Duval and son from Boston, Mass., came Monday to make her mother, Mrs. Stephen Westleigh, and other relatives, a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen were in Bethel village, Sunday, to see their little grandson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen.

Poliomyelitis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions. Account must therefore be taken by communities of every means by which such secretions are disseminated. From ex-

COURSES THAT WIN

Business Telegraph Shorthand Secretarial

The Shaw Business College

PORTLAND

BANGOR

AUGUSTA

Do You Wear Glasses?

If so send me a postal today for my accurate Home Eye Tester. Tells you the simple questions to answer from which I prescribe your Glasses. It is

Absolutely Free of Charge.

These Glasses are Clear Crystal Lenses made up in 10 Karat Gold Filled frames guaranteed in every way for ten years.

Send today for my Eye Tester. Free for asking Address J. M. SOLOMON, M. D. RUTLAND, VT.

PROBLEMS FOR IDLE DAYS.

Plenty of Things Remain to Be Solved.

For the man to whom the mysterious appeals there is no lack of problems which have baffled the cleverest brains for generations, and in many cases for long centuries, and still remain as far from solution as ever.

If he is mathematically inclined he can win immortal fame by solving the problem how to "square the circle." The cleverest brains of all ages and countries have wrestled in vain to discover exactly the relation between the circumference and the diameter of a circle.

One Dutch professor gave nearly fifty years of his life to the task; he worked out the equation to over 700 places of decimals, and was then little nearer the end of his calculations than when he began.

No less elusive is the square root of 2. Thousands of years in the aggregate have been spent in endeavoring to make this calculation; it has been worked out to 111 places of decimals by one enthusiast, but the exact square root remains, and probably always will remain, unfound.

Ever since the days of the Pharaohs scientists have been searching for the secret of changing base metals into gold; but the "philosopher's stone" has always proved a will-o'-the-wisp in its tantalizing elusiveness; and although Edison declares the day of its discovery is drawing near, it still seems as remote as ever.

Countless men, too, have been driven to despair in their efforts to discover perpetual motion.

If you are skilled in horticulture, why not try to grow a blue rose? Every gardener who has made the attempt will tell you that it is impossible, but no man can prove it, and it may be your good fortune to prove that the "impossible" can be done.

No scientist has yet satisfactorily explained what is the relation between sunspots and the marine's compass—why the prevalence of spots on the sun makes the compass erratic and unreliable and none can prove whether Mars is inhabited or not; or tell exactly what a comet is, or what effect, if any, the moon has on the weather.

If you would try something possibly simpler, the world would much like to know the secret of the rocking-stones—those huge masses of rock, some nearly 100 tons in weight, which are so delicately poised that the pressure of a finger will set them moving. How and when did they get there, and with what object?

What, too, were the origin and purpose of the monoliths at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain; and by what means in those prehistoric days were the enormous cross slabs raised into position?

Among historical questions to which the world has vainly sought an answer are the following: What was the real fate of Louis XVII. of France, the boy who is said to have been buried in the Temple prison? Was the Chevalier d'Eon man or woman? Was Louis Philippe, King of France, son of the Duc d'Orleans or of an Italian policeman? Is the Austrian Archduke "John Orth," who is said to have died at sea in 1900, still alive, as so many believe, and will he "come to life" again, as he promised to do, on the death of the present Austrian Emperor—(From Pearson's).

LOOK GOOD—FEEL GOOD.

No one can either feel good nor look good while suffering from constipation. Get rid of that tired, draggy, lifeless feeling by a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Buy a box to-day, take one or two pills to-night. In the morning that stuffed, dull feeling is gone and you feel better at once. 25c at your druggist.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

FOR CONSTIPATION

you need a remedy that will act on the bowels, and at the same time help liver and stomach.

"L. F." ATWOOD'S MEDICINE

has helped many back to health. It will certainly relieve and benefit you.

FOR INDIGESTION

dyspepsia, or flatulence, the needed remedy is—

"L. F." ATWOOD'S MEDICINE

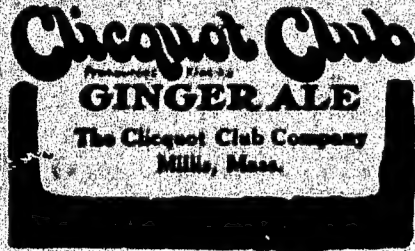
Just a 25c bottle at nearest store, or write for free sample. L. F. Atwood Co. PORTLAND MAINE





The Quality Ginger Ale of America. Made of real ginger. Mixes well with anything. Winner of Medal of Honor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Sold by the case by good grocers and druggists. Also at fountains.



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QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS, SITES FOR SUMMER HOMES AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
give opportunity to those desiring to
make a change in location for a
new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS, UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL AND GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

Communications regarding locations are invited and will receive attention when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, at 19
INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
FORTLAND, MAINE.

Tired!
Are you tired? Do you feel
that you are not getting any
rest? Do you feel that you are
not getting any sleep? Do you
feel that you are not getting any
refreshment? Do you feel that
you are not getting any strength?
If you are tired, you need
Electric
Washers

POEMS WORTH READING

A DREAM-PRAYER.
"Now I lay me down to sleep"—The
day has been dreary and long,
And as its close, my heart echoes, that
sweetest evening song
"Abide with me," and the melody,
takes me back to my childhood
days,
A father's smile, a mother's love, and
the evening hymns of praise.

"I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep!"
—And in memory am kneeling now
At the loveliest shrine, this heart of
mine, can ever on earth allow,
With bowed head on my mother's knee,
I feel the same strange thrill
I felt as a boy, and Oh! 'tis a joy, that
memory is faithful still.

"If I should die before I wake!"
—What have I done to claim
Thy love divine, Thy mercies mine?
Dear Lord I blush with shame:
My ways have been, so full of sin, and
my life with changes fraught,
That I've wandered far from the pre-
cepts, my precious mother taught.

"I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take!"
Thy mercy's full and free,
The night is dark, there's not a spark
of hope, save but in Thee—
May it please Thee, to give to me, some
token, Lord, to-night
That my remaining days on earth, find
favor in thy sight.

E. S. Fagg,
Charleston, S. C., March 1st, 1910.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Your flag and my flag, and how it
flies today
In your land and my land and half a
world away;
Rose red and blood red its stripes for-
ever gleam,
Snow white and soul white, the good
forefather's dream;
Sky blue and true blue with stars that
gleam bright;
The gloried guidon of the day, a shel-
ter through the night.

Your flag and my flag, and, oh, how
much it holds!
Your land and my land, secure within
its folds;
Your heart and my heart beat quicker
at the sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, the red and
blue and white;
The one flag—the great flag—the flag
for me and you,
Glorious all else beside, the red and
white and blue."

THE BABY.
Anon.
Another little wave
Upon the sea of life,
Another soul to save,
Amid its falls and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road,
To choose where two paths meet,
The narrow or the broad.

Two more little hands
To work for good or ill;
Two more little eyes,
Another little will.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again;
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.

SAYING AND DOING.
A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds,
He can the rhyme I learned in youth,
And life has since revealed its truth.

To promise much but little do,
I've found the rule with not a few;
Until today I doubt the most
The man who makes the biggest
best.

As one at heart the most afraid
May be in warbler's garb arrayed,
So he who sweet words can speak
Full often proves but vain and weak.

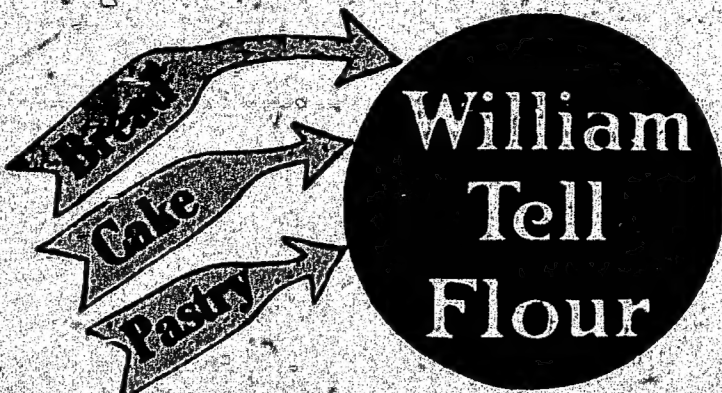
The prayer of the Turks is right,
And to the point in question quite—
"Though honey, honey; long you cry
Your mouth will not grow sweet
thereby."

THE BUILDERS.
J. S. Cutler.
I watch the builders telling day by day
From morn till night on girder, arch,
and span,
As one by one the shapes stones they
lay

To follow and complete the master's
plan.

The workman, lonely workman does not
know
The fair design the architect has plan-
ned.

He does not question as he tells how
Now after the master's plan he is



It takes extra fine flour to make all three equally well, but William Tell does it, because it is milled by a special process from Ohio Red Winter Wheat. If you aspire to blue ribbon bread, cake and pastry that keep the family looking forward to your next treat, tell the grocer that nothing will do but William Tell—the flour that goes farther.

On column, capitol and corner stone
He buildeth carefully and true and
square,
Trusting the master workman's art
alone
To shape the whole and make it grand
and fair.

And seek the structure all completed
stands,
A masterpiece beside the busy mart,
A monument to willing skillful hands,
Because each lowly builder did his part.

We are all workmen toiling here below
But common builders, building day by
day
The Master's great design we do not
know,
One's not to question but to work and
pry.

Ours but to build each little lowly part
With willing hands and earnest, faith-
ful care,
And trust the Master's wisdom and
his art
To make the whole complete, and true,
and fair.

WEST GREENWOOD.
Lester Swan and W. A. Holt cut
the hay on the Phoebe place in Albany
last week.

Alfred Leighton spent Thursday at
Mr. Jones'.

Mrs. Andrew Malloy and little
daughter returned home to Berlin, N.
H., Friday.

Misses Julia and Agnes Lydon called
on relatives, Friday.

Mr. Jordan of Howe Hill cut the
hay on the Emery farm, recently.

Miss Nellie Harrington from Shel-
burne, N. H., was a Sunday guest in
this place.

Tom Malloy of Gorham was in this
community, recently, advertising the
Maxwell car.

Mike Lydon of Portland was here,
Sunday, to visit his father, who is very
feeble.

Tom Kennagh, Jr., was in town, Sun-
day, with a party from Shelburne, N.
H.

Samner Bean of Albany was in this
place, recently.

LOUKE'S MILLS.
Mrs. George Tirrell is receiving a
visit from her mother from Foxcroft.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan of Boston were
guests at C. E. Stowell's, Sunday.

Mrs. E. P. Farrington is entertain-
ing company from away.

Arthur Stowell was in Norway on
business, Friday.

C. B. Tebbets, who with his family
are stopping at Prince's Point for the
summer, was in town, Tuesday.

Harry Knight has purchased an auto.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farrington and
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Abbott attended
the funeral of Calvin Sanborn at Mid-
dle Intervale last Wednesday.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of
the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris
in and for the County of Oxford, on
the fifth Tuesday of July in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and sixteen. The following matter hav-
ing been presented for the action there-
upon hereinafter indicated, it is here-
by ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all
persons interested, by causing a copy
of this order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Coun-
ty Citizen newspaper published at
Bethel, in said County, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held
at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of
August A. D. 1916, at 9 of the clock in
the forenoon, and be heard thereon if
they see cause.

Luella E. Sessions late of Wood-
stock, deceased; will and petition for
probate thereof and the appointment
of Meda A. England as administratrix
with the will annexed of said estate,
presented by Meda A. England, daugh-
ter and heir.

Joel P. Swett late of Bethel, de-
ceased; will and petition for probate
thereof and the appointment of Genevra
B. Swett without bond as executrix of
said estate, presented by said Genevra
B. Swett, the executrix therein named.

Charles R. Bartlett late of Green-
wood, deceased; will and petition for
probate thereof and the appointment
of Mary J. Bartlett as executrix of
said will without bond, presented by
said Mary J. Bartlett, the executrix
therein named.

George E. Farrar late of Hanover,
deceased; petition for an allowance
out of personal estate presented by
Fannie C. Farrar, widow.

Henry O. Wilbur late of Bethel, de-
ceased; petition for the appointment
of Fred L. Chapman or some other suit-
able person as administrator of the es-
tate presented by Hattie E. Chapman,
daughter.

ADDISON E. HERRICK,
Judge of said Court.
A true copy—attest:
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.
7-27-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice
that she has been duly appointed ad-
ministratrix of the estate of Charles
F. Stevens late of Rumford in the
County of Oxford, deceased, and given
bonds as the law directs. All persons
having demands against the estate of
said deceased are desired to present the
same for settlement, and all in-
debted thereto are requested to make
payment immediately.

ROSE E. STEVENS,
July 18th, 1916.
7-27-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice
that he has been duly appointed ex-
ecutor of the last will and testament
of Martha A. (Kimball) Lamore late
of Bethel in the County of Oxford, de-
ceased, and given bonds as the law di-
rects. All persons having demands
against the estate of said deceased are
desired to present the same for settle-
ment, and all indebted thereto are re-
quested to make payment immediately.

ELPHRY C. PARK,
July 18th, 1916.
7-27-31.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS,
MICE, Bugs. Disinfects. Unbeatable
exterminator. Used World Over.
By U. S. Gov't. See Economy Size 50c.
at 124. Drug & Country Stores. No
true substitutes. **FROM** Combs Patent
Rat-Kill. U. S. Pat. 1,000,000. N. J.



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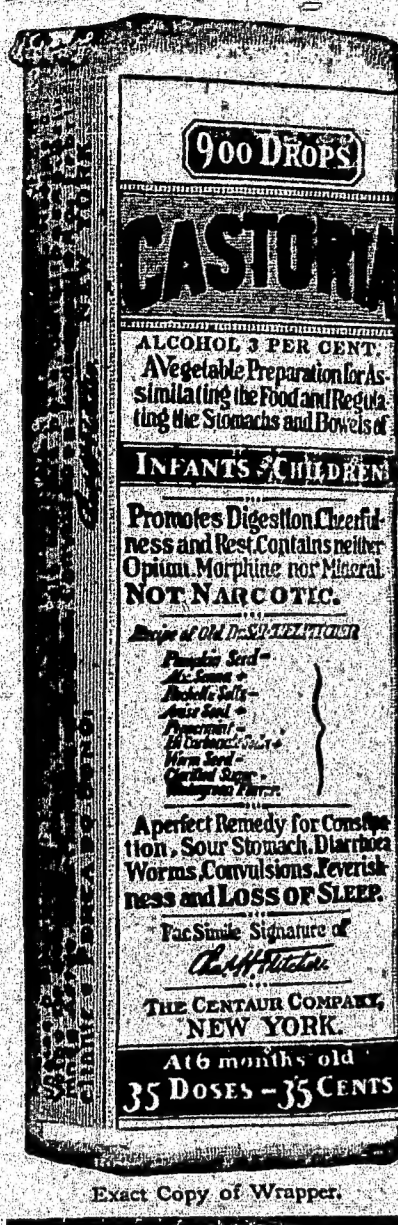
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WRITE FOR BOOKLET & MAP
M. E. BURKE, Manager

NEWRY.
Elphinstone is at work for R. M.
Williamson, haying.
G. H. Learned's crew of men have
finished peeling timber, and have gone
to Bethel.
J. P. Skillings has two teams haul-
ing spoil stock from his mill in this
place to Bethel.
Lester Kroman is working for D. C.
Smith.
F. S. Douglass went to Bethel last
week with his automobile.

HANOVER.
J. B. Roberts, who underwent an op-
eration at McFarley's Hospital last
Thursday, is as comfortable as can be
expected.
Mrs. O. H. Taithe and two chil-
dren of Dooling are camping on the
J. B. Hanson place at Howard's Pond.
Paul Staples came home from the
hospital last week and is still improv-

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops
pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflam-
mation. Recommended by Lydia E.
Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years.
A healing powder for nasal catarrh,
sore throat and sore eyes. Economical.
This extraordinary cleaning and germicide powder
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Dr. J. C. Fletcher

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Thirty Years

CASTORIA

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CLEAN, COLD, COVERED.

Observe the Three "O's" for the Care of Milk in the Home, Say Dairy Specialists.

The three "O's" for the proper care of milk in the home, according to the dairy specialists of the department, are:

Keep milk Clean, Cold, Covered.

Milk is a highly perishable food, and the length of time it will remain sweet and safe, especially for children, depends, the specialists say, almost entirely upon the constant care it receives from cow to consumer. Milk passes through three agencies—the producer, the dealer, and the consumer. If the first two have done their part, clean, safe milk will be delivered, though chilled, to the consumer. The consumer's responsibility begins the moment the milk is delivered at his doorstep.

Because milk poured from vessel to vessel on the street is very liable to contamination from dust, manure particles, and germs, milk is best delivered in capped bottles. If bottled milk can not be obtained, the housewife should try to have some one in the family receive the milk in a clean, sealed utensil, cover it instantly, and put it without delay into the refrigerator, or the coldest available place. Under no circumstances should an uncovered pail, bowl, or can be left out on the porch to receive bulk milk. The vessel, both before and after the milk is poured into it, is accessible to flies and collects particles of dust and dirt.

Even in the case of bottled milk, however, the consumer must see that the bottle is not left out in the heat for a moment longer than is necessary. Milk should be delivered and kept at a temperature of 50 degrees F. or lower—the colder the better. At such temperatures bacteria develop very slowly, and milk undergoes little change until consumed. A slight rise in temperature above this point, however, permits bacteria to multiply rapidly and brings about rapid deterioration of the milk, which may render it unfit for ordinary use and make it highly dangerous for babies and little children. For this reason bottled or other milk should not be allowed to remain in a warm place, as on a sunny porch or in a hot kitchen, for a moment longer than is necessary.

Delivery of Milk in Hot Weather.

In hot weather the best plan is to have the milkman put the milk directly into the refrigerator, because at that time of year milk can not be kept properly without ice. If a refrigerator is not available, provide a small box containing ice, and if ice is unobtainable, provide some tight container with insulated walls that keep the heat from getting rapidly to the cold milk. A homemade fireless cooker is admirable for this purpose, especially if partially filled with ice. In the absence of any of these devices, arrange with the milkman not to leave the milk in the sunlight, but to put it in the coolest, shadiest place around the house.

Handling Milk in the Home.

In handling milk around the home, do not pour it from one vessel to another until it is to be consumed. Do not let the bottle of milk remain out of the refrigerator a moment longer than is necessary. Keep the milk covered, using caps or an inverted tumbler on bottles, or storing it in covered utensils. Any household utensil that is to be used as a vessel for keeping milk should first be cleaned thoroughly and scalded.

Before opening a bottle of milk, wash and wipe the neck and outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression in the top of the cap may collect dust or water and any milk that leaks out may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap, which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk. Each time the milk is to be poured from the bottle it is a wise precaution to wash the neck as described.

Milk in a Refrigerator.

The refrigerator where milk is stored should be cleaned regularly, especially care being given to keeping the drip pans free and clean. The ice rack also should be cleaned and any places where food is kept or milk stored should be scalded occasionally with soda solution. The refrigerator, even though cold, may quickly be contaminated by a few drops of spilled milk, or by small particles of food. No matter how clean the refrigerator, milk should never be kept in an open vessel. As milk absorbs odors easily, such food as fish, cabbage, or onions should not be kept in proximity to it.

Clean Empty Bottles.

As soon as a milk bottle is emptied rinse it thoroughly with cold water. Do not return dirty bottles and do not use milk bottles except to hold milk. Returning dirty bottles to the milkman may mean that a few days later either you or your neighbors will get contaminated milk. Milk bottles should never be taken into a sick room. In case of infectious or contagious disease, all bottles should be boiled thoroughly and should not be returned to

the dealer without the express permission of the attending physician. Such diseases easily can be made epidemic through disregard of this precaution.

Where There Are Children.

Care of milk, important for all, is a vital necessity in a home where there are children. It is absolutely essential to the safety of babies. No intelligent mother will leave to an ordinary servant the task of caring for or preparing the milk for her baby. Mothers of small children should get, from their own physicians, explicit directions for the proper handling of milk and for cleaning and sterilizing nursing bottles. Pamphlets on infant feeding may be obtained from the municipal milk stations or health officers. Milk for babies can not be kept too cold, and too much care can not be given to keeping it clean and covered.

Further information on this subject may be had by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 413, Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.

MAKE WOOD LOT PAY.

Removing Undesirable Timber, Judicious Planting, and Fencing Against Cattle Will Be Profitable.

The quality and value of the average wood lot can be greatly improved by a small amount of effort applied in any one of the following ways: By excluding or restricting grazing, by getting rid of such trees, vines, etc., as are of little value themselves and are interfering with the growth of desirable trees, by thinning crowded stands, by planting up the open spaces or improving the conditions for natural reproduction.

Overmature, defective, and otherwise undesirable trees occupying ground space to the exclusion of thrifty and valuable trees can be found in almost every wood lot. They should be cut at the first opportunity. Old trees which have made either full growth or should be harvested to make room for other trees to grow. Dogwood, black gum, ironwood, blackjack oak, red maple, persimmon, and other species are very often a positive detriment, occupying ground space and using light needed by thrifty and more valuable species. Mulberry, although it is valuable for posts, must usually be classed as a "wolf tree," for by its wide-spreading habit and heavy shade it stunts a considerable number of other trees of value. Beech is frequently undesirable because of its slow growth, low-priced wood, and very heavy shade. Grape and other vines which climb into the tops of trees are injurious to young trees.

Small pole trees, from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, are frequently found in overcrowded groups or stands. The struggle for light is so keen that growth of the individuals may be greatly retarded. A little judicious thinning will liberate the crowns and stimulate growth in the remaining trees in the group. This means growing a larger amount of the better grades of timber, thereby increasing the money value of the timber crop.

Some essential points to keep in mind as guides during thinning are:

(a) Look up at the crowns of the trees in deciding which ones to thin out of a crowded group. Take out the intermediate trees which are being crowded and encroached upon by the dominant trees.

(b) Give desirable trees plenty of overhead light and thereby secure rapid height growth and clean, straight bodies.

(c) Do not make the mistake of over-thinning or "parking" your permanent wood lot. Leave the small trees and "brush" which have practically no effect upon the main stand and are adding leaf litter every year.

(d) Leave the trees as evenly spaced as possible; likewise avoid making large openings, exposing the surface to the drying effect of the sun and wind or permitting grass to enter and hinder natural reproduction. If planted at once, such openings may be made as desired.

(e) Cut all vines on the trees left standing.

(f) Cut low stumps and otherwise avoid all unnecessary waste; fell with care, so as to do as little injury as possible to living trees; lop the brush and scatter it about over the ground, thereby causing it to decay rapidly.

Wherever conditions are favorable, it is advisable to depend on natural reproduction to fill up the openings in the wood lot rather than to resort to direct planting of seed or seedlings. One farmer in Ohio planted catalpa; but, as a result of fencing against cattle, natural seedlings came in abundantly, and at the end of 10 years yellow poplars had overtopped and suppressed nearly all the catalpas. The poplars were of greater value, so the farmer removed the catalpas. Give nature a fair chance, eliminate grazing and fire, and nine times out of ten natural restocking from trees in the wood lot, especially if aided by thinning and the cutting out of undesirable trees, will be successful.

Suitable kinds of trees for the wood lot include yellow poplar, cottonwood, ash, red and white oaks, sugar maple,

white, Norway larch, and shortleaf pines, red gum, hickory, red cedar, black locust, and black walnut. What kinds are best depends on region and the character of the local site.

If it should be best not to wait for natural reproduction but to plant, seed and seedlings of all the more common valuable forest trees may be obtained from commercial nurserymen or may be gathered in the forest. Printed information is available on some of the species, and as a further aid the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., will furnish upon request copies of lists of dealers in seed and seedlings of the principal forest trees. The State foresters in the different States are also ready to supply aid to those desiring to improve and properly handle their wood lots.

GIRLS AND BOYS CAN.

Maine girls and boys are beginning to can this summer. Under the auspices of the various Garden and Canning Clubs, which have a membership in the State of 401 young people between the ages of 10 and 18, over thirty canning demonstrations will be given by University of Maine extension teachers.

Not only boys and girls, but mothers—and fathers if they wish—will be given instruction in the quickest, surest, and best way of saving the spinach that is going to waste in the garden now and the strawberries which are selling for a song and any other fruit or vegetable that grows and that would make dinner a pleasant occasion next February.

Following is an itinerary showing the places and dates of canning demonstrations. These are free and public. Club members will assist in the demonstration.

Itinerary for Summer of 1916—Canning Demonstrations Under Auspices of Garden and Canning Clubs.

Mary I. Huskell, Catherine N. Platts, Demonstrators.

July 13—N. Buckfield, Arrive Buckfield 10:55, Leave 10:01 July 19. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:00 P. M.

July 18—W. Minot, Arrive W. Minot 10:15, Leave by automobile 4:00. Program 10:45—3:00. Bring basket lunch. (Minot and W. Minot clubs will come together for one demonstration.)

July 20—Norway, Arrive Ben's Hotel, 5 P. M. July 10 by automobile, Leave noon, July 20. Demonstration 2 to 4:30.

July 20—S. Paris, Arrive S. Paris by automobile 1:30, Leave 5:07. Demonstration 2 to 4:30.

July 20—Bowdoinham, Arrive 10:30, Leave 7:08. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.

July 27—Wiscasset, Arrive Montevog 9:01, Leave 3:24. Program 10 to 2:15. Bring basket lunch.

July 28—Belfast, Arrive 7:30 A. M. Boston boat, Leave for Castine 5:00 P. M. Demonstration 9 to 12. (Belfast clubs will meet together for demonstration.)

Aug. 1—Hamden, Arrive 8:40, Leave by trolley 4:52. Program 10 to 2. (Hamden clubs will meet together for demonstration.)

Aug. 2—Ellsworth Falls, Arrive Ellsworth Falls by automobile 1:15, Leave by automobile 4:30. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.

Aug. 3—Hancock, Arrive 7:41, Leave at 12:30 by automobile. Demonstration 8:30 to 11:30.

Aug. 3—West Franklin, Arrive by automobile 1:30, Leave 5:30 by automobile. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Aug. 5—Otter Creek, From Bar Harbor by automobile. Demonstration 9 to 12.

Aug. 5—Salsbury Cove, From Bar Harbor by automobile. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Aug. 7—Cherryfield, Arrive 8:31, Leave 8:31 Aug. 8. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.

Aug. 8—Jonesboro, Arrive 6:13, Leave 6:03. Demonstration 1:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Aug. 9—Mechan, Arrive 6:36 Aug. 8, Leave 9:43 A. M. Aug. 10. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Aug. 10—Dennysville, Arrive 10:57, Leave 7:16. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Aug. 11—Princeton, Arrive 12:35, Leave 4:55. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.

Aug. 15—Benton, Arrive 11:55, Leave 5:20. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.

Aug. 16—Winslow, Arrive 1 P. M. Wiscasset, Leave 6:00 P. M. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.

Aug. 22—Caribou, Arrive 2:55 Aug. 21, Leave 3:45 P. M. Aug. 22. Demonstration 9 to 12.

Aug. 23—Mapleton, Arrive 1:45 by automobile, Leave at 5:30 by automobile. Demonstration 2 to 5. (Mapleton clubs will come together for demonstration.)

Aug. 24—Easton, Arrive 9:57, Leave Easton 4:12. Program 14 to 3. Bring basket lunch.

Aug. 27—Wiscasset, Arrive 10:30 Aug. 26, Leave 1:30. Demonstration 1:30

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten-year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DOROTHY SINGERAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

to 11:30.

Aug. 29—Dexter, Arrive 8:50 A. M., Leave by automobile Aug. 30. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Aug. 30—Garland, Arrive 9 A. M. by automobile, Leave 3:30 by automobile. Program 10 to 3.

Aug. 31—B. Corinth, Arrive 4:30 P. M. Aug. 30, Leave 7:30 Aug. 31. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Sept. 1—Kenduskeag, Arrive 8 A. M., Leave 2:00 P. M. Demonstration 9 to 12.

Sept. 2—Orono, Demonstration 2 to 5.

Sept. 4—Hartland, Arrive 8:40, Leave 5:10. Program 10 to 3. Bring basket lunch.

TENT CATERPILLAR.

Nests Should Be Destroyed When First Detected—Spray With Arsenicals to Destroy Larvae.

This is the season of the year when the larvae and small nests of the tent caterpillar are likely to be found upon orchard and other trees, especially in localities where the caterpillars were present last year. With the first warm days of spring the larvae, escape from the eggshells in which they have lain dormant during the winter. Trees infested with larvae during the early part of the year, or those in the immediate vicinity, are perhaps more likely to be chosen by the parent moth for the deposition of her eggs, and such trees at least should be searched.

The recommendations of the department's entomologists for the control of this pest are, briefly, as follows:

As soon as small nests are detected, they should be destroyed, as this prevents further defoliation of the tree. When in convenient reach, the nests may be torn out with a brush, with gloved hand, or otherwise, and the larvae crushed on the ground, care being taken to destroy any caterpillars which have remained on the tree.

The use of a torch to burn out the nests will be found convenient when they occur in the higher parts of the trees. In using the torch great care is necessary that no important injury be done to the tree; it should not be used in burning out nests except in the smaller branches and twigs, the killing of which would be of no special importance. Nests in the larger limbs should be destroyed by hand, as the use of the torch may kill the bark, resulting in permanent injury.

Tent caterpillars are readily destroyed by arsenicals sprayed on the foliage of trees infested by them. Any of the arsenical insecticides may be used, as Paris green, Scheele's green, arsenate of lead, etc. The first two are used at the rate of one-half pound to 60 gallons of water. The milk of lime made from 2 to 3 pounds of stone lime should be added to neutralize any caustic effect of the arsenical on the foliage. The paste form of arsenate of lead is used at the rate of 2 pounds to each 50 gallons of water, and the powdered form at one-half this quantity.

On stone fruits, such as cherry, peach, and plum, arsenicals are likely to cause injury to foliage and must be used with caution, if at all. On such trees the arsenate of lead is preferable, as it is less injurious to foliage, and on all trees attacks much better. In spraying for the tent caterpillar only applications should be made while the caterpillars are yet small, as they then are susceptible quickly to arsenicals (that when more nearly full grown, and prompt treatment stops further defoliation of the trees).

FRESH AIR HOUSES.

By G. S. Conkey.

The prominence given to fresh air in relation to poultry keeping has resulted in a growing demand for a house that will supply the fowls with plenty of fresh air at all times. What is known as a fresh air house, one that has a properly arranged front open at all times, is the only one that can be depended upon to do this under all conditions and without any shifting of ventilating devices.

This type of house has steadily grown in popularity and their increased numbers throughout the different sections of the country is the best evidence of their being a success. There are two styles that have been found most satisfactory, and these are named the Woods and Tollman houses, after their originators. In this article we will consider the Woods House only, as it is the most popular fresh air type.

THE WOODS HOUSE.

Certain sizes or dimensions have been found more satisfactory in building the Woods type. Those advised are 20 by 20 feet, 10 by 18 feet, 10 by 16 feet, and 8 by 14 feet. The larger figure in each case represents the depth of the building. For a continuous house, for which this type is well fitted, the 20 foot depth should be used if possible, dividing the building into 20 foot sections with tight partitions between. In all sizes the height and general arrangement remains about the same.

The front of the house should be 4 1/2 feet high and the rear 6 1/2 feet. The semi-monitor type roof divides the house into what might be called a front and rear section. The extreme height of the roof is 9 feet, while the height of the front section is 6 feet. The 3 foot drop which in reality makes a front for the rear section of the house should have about half the space taken up with windows. These can be arranged to swing up inside in hot weather, or they can be taken out entirely. During the winter the windows while remaining closed, would furnish light and sunshine for the rear section of the house.

With a 20 foot deep house the break in the roof is at a point 12 feet from the rear wall, and in the smaller houses the distance should be in proportion. The front of the house is tightly boarded up 1 1/2 feet from the floor leaving a 2 foot space above this the entire length of the building. This remains open the entire year round, the only covering being a 1-4 inch mesh wire which serves as a wind break and a protection against heavy storms.

In a 20 foot house 7 window sash with 8 by 12 inch glass are used. Four of these being at the drop in the roof, two being placed about a foot apart at the middle of the house, in the west end, and one about the center of the front section on the east side. The floor is also on the east end, at the high point of the rear section. The walls, roof, and floor of the fresh air house should be constructed the same as for any good house.

You can use a well built fresh air house to advantage in the coldest sections of the United States because owing to the low front, the heat thrown off by the fowls in cold weather, especially while at roost, does not readily leave the house, and heavy winds

do not enter the building to any extent. Any interchange of air is gradual and fowls are quite comfortable at all times. With the great depth of the house, and having the roosts placed along the rear wall there is no danger of drafts.

In the summer, with the windows removed at the high point of the building, the heated air finds a ready exit, and with the open front allows a good circulation. The east and west windows could also be removed for additional air if necessary.

There is no doubt about the fresh air house having come to stay, for among the many strong points in its favor you must count the fact that it comes pretty close to solving the question of perfect ventilation. If you want to be sure of keeping your birds under the best of housing conditions with practically no labor involved in the operation of the house, then try this fresh air type.

MILLIONS FOR ICE CREAM.

First Served at White House by Dolly Madison, It Has Become National Dish.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

Many persons think that Dolly Madison invented ice cream, but Thyrza Sumner Winslow, writing in the Illustrated World, declares that Dolly Madison was merely the first person to serve it in America. This was at a White House reception during the administration of President Madison. The guests liked ice cream so well that they asked how it was made, and from this small beginning the ice cream business has grown until, according to a creamery expert who has followed the development of the business in America, the American people last year consumed 250,000,000 gallons, which, figured at eighty cents a gallon, means a business of \$200,000,000.

The first ice cream was made by a London confectioner, named Gunton, and from him others learned to make it, and it was introduced to America by Dolly Madison. But Gunton's methods of freezing were crude and uncertain. It remained for Nancy Johnson, the wife of an American naval officer, to invent the ice-cream freezer.

Today the ice cream business has outgrown the small freezer. Vast quantities are frozen by special machinery. The industry has become so great that fortunes have been made out of it. And every year it increases. During the last ten years the consumption of ice cream in the United States doubled. In the Northeastern States there has been a steady growth for many years. The Southern and Western States like ice cream, especially in the summer, but in the Northeastern States it has become a winter as well as a summer dish, although, of course, much more is consumed in the summer.

When ice cream became the national dish, the manufacturers demanded better dairy products, and they have done much in the campaign for clean milk. The rise of the industry also created a large demand for flavorings, soda fountain equipment, etc., and it introduced a new and profitable feature into the drug business. It is estimated that the average consumption in the United States is sixty dishes a year by each person.

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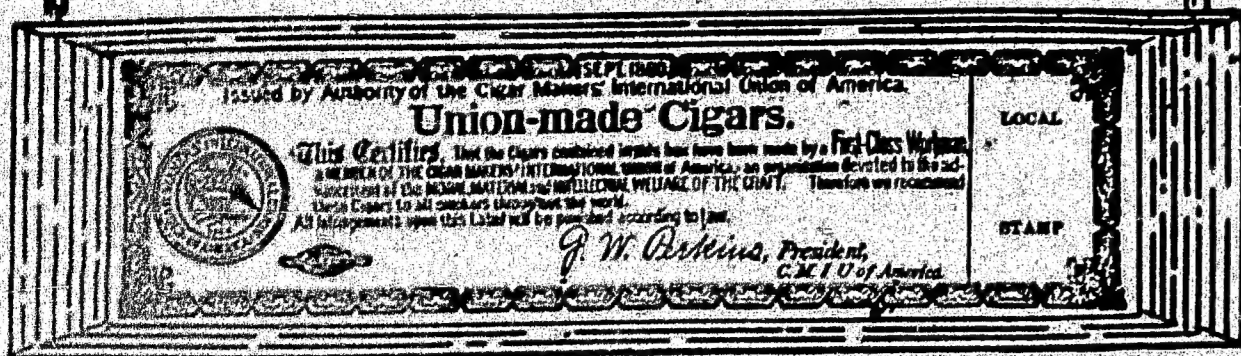
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FROM NEW YORK TO GENOA.

Continued from page 1.

close as paper to the wall. Whenever the land swung to the west the faithful ship swung her bow. When she came to the broad Bay of Valencia she put her helm astarboard and turned westward. And so hour after hour went by, the craft sailing along the rocky coast of Catalonia and on to the northwest until she was sailing in French waters and no longer protected by the immunity of neutral Spain.

Now she struck the arc of a great circle and made a wild spurt at top speed, with full head of steam, with all boilers at maximum pressure. The sharpest eyes on the craft were in the crow's nest. An extra officer was on the bridge with powerful glasses. Two lookouts were on the forecastle deck and one on the foremasthead.

At night side lights and mast head lights were shown. All inside lights were shaded. Passengers slept in their underwear or in complete day clothing. Some slept in deck chairs. Several placed their chairs near the lifeboats to which they were assigned.

At three in the morning the lights of Genoa were seen far ahead. In an hour the sky began to gray. The stars paled. By this time the giant heights began to loom and take shape. The sun was rising over the great mass behind the city. The high white buildings glistened and gleamed. At six the ship made fast at the Ponte Andrea Doria.

We passed through the customs and made our way to the Hotel Stella and there, late at night, came the members of the Grand Opera Company who landed at Genoa to evade the submarines and who had traveled by way of Madrid and Nice to Genoa. They were not altogether happy.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. L. A. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall were in Rumford, Tuesday.

There will be no preaching service at the Congregational church next Sunday.

Miss Ruth Remick of Chebecquo Island visited with her aunt, Mrs. B. W. Kimball, the first of the week.

Mrs. Gottfried Carlson of Dorchester, Mass., arrived Friday to spend several weeks with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Tuohi.

Mrs. Gilhous and two children, Beatrice and Robert, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wheeler, left for Norway, Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Blake and daughter, Alice, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kimball, went to Shelburne, N. H., Tuesday, for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Edwards and daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. Lucinda S. Edwards were Sunday guests of Mrs. Alfreida Edwards at her cottage on Round Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Howe and son, Herbert, and Mrs. Frank Russell and Miss Tess Philbrook motored to Dixville Notch and West Stewartstown last week, Wednesday.

Master Watson Blockinger who has been spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Young, returned to his home in Portland, Wednesday. Mr. L. H. Young accompanied him.

A very tight vote was cast at the Primary in Bethel, Monday. 34 votes were cast by the Republicans, 31 for Federal and 3 for Quaker. The Democrats only cast 3 votes, all being for Bills.

Talk is cheap, but the less a man says the less he has to take back.

No man suffers so from insomnia that he isn't occasionally caught napping.

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MAINE FAIR DATES.

Aug. 15, 16, 17—Cornish.
Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25—Eastern Maine, Bangor.
Aug. 29-31—Orrington.
Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1—Central Maine, Waterville.
Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1—Houlton.
Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7—Maine State, Lewiston.
Sept. 5, 6, 7—No. Penobscot, Springfield.
Sept. 6, 7, 8—Northern Maine, Presque Isle.
Sept. 7, 8, 9—Somerset Central, Skowhegan.
Sept. 12, 13, 14—W. Washington, Cherryfield.
Sept. 12, 13, 14—Aroostook Co., Calais.
Sept. 12, 13, 14—Oxford Co., South Paris.
Sept. 13, 14, 15—Waldo and Penobscot, Moulton.
Sept. 13, 14—Eden.
Sept. 16—Emblem.
Sept. 19, 20—Unity.
Sept. 19, 20, 21—Cumberland Co., Gorham.
Sept. 19, 20, 21—No. Franklin, Phillips.
Sept. 19, 20, 21—Mechanic Valley, Machias.
Sept. 19, 20, 21—South Kennebec, So. Windsor.
Sept. 19, 20, 21—Androscoggin Valley, Canton.
Sept. 25—Richmond Farmers', Richmond.
Sept. 27—Cochewewagon Agricultural Association, Monmouth.
Sept. 27, 28—Franklin Co., Farmington.
Sept. 27, 28—North Knox, Union.
Sept. 27, 28—Lincoln Co., Danville.
Sept. 27, 28—W. Penobscot, Excetor.
Sept. 27, 28—W. Oxford, Fryeburg.
Sept. 27—Cochewewagon, Monmouth.
Sept. 27, 28—Grangers' Fair, Baco.
Sept. 27, 28—Cumberland Farmers', W. Cumberland.
Sept. 27, 28—Northern Oxford, Andover.
Oct. 3—Greene.
Oct. 3, 4, 5—New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester.
Oct. 3, 4, 5—Shapleigh and Acton, Acton.
Oct. 3, 4, 5—Somerset, Hartland.
Oct. 3, 4, 5—Bristol.
Oct. 4—Tranquillity Grange, Lincolnville.
Oct. 10—Litchfield Fair, Litchfield.
Oct. 10, 11, 12—Bugsdunhoe Co., Topsham.
Oct. 12, 13, 14—Four County, Pittsfield.
Nov. 14 to 15—Maine State Pomological Society annual meeting and fruit show, Portland.

COAL MINED IN 1915.

The production of bituminous coal and anthracite in the United States in 1915 amounted to 331,619,187 short tons, valued at \$250,201,186, an increase, compared with 1914, of 15,091,010 tons, or 4.5 per cent, in quantity, and of \$5,200,543, or 0.3 per cent, in value, according to C. L. Lester, of the United States Geological Survey. Of this total output 432,621,429 short tons, valued at \$250,201,186, was bituminous coal and lignite, and \$5,992,091 tons, valued at \$184,633,493, was Pennsylvania anthracite. Pennsylvania, with an output of 137,985,137 tons of bituminous coal and 55,995,091 short tons of anthracite, ranks first among the coal-producing States. West Virginia, with a production of 77,161,009 tons; Illinois, with 55,332,576 tons; Ohio, with 32,431,991 tons; and Kentucky, with 21,361,674 tons, follow in order of production. Thirty States and the Territory of Alaska contributed to the total, of which number 13 States and Alaska had increased production, and 17 had decreased production, compared with 1914. To produce this coal, 744,000 men were employed for an average of 300 days.

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FROM ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN.

Continued from page 1.

the smoking room and read, or play games with the children.

We had as part of our deck cargo some fifty big drums for molasses, destined for the sugar estates in Natal. The high waves became especially violent one night, and then there was the most horrible racket. We have to, stopped the engines, and found that the drums were falling about. Imagine a fifty-gallon iron gasoline barrel—for that is what they were like—adrift. We had lost ten of them overboard. Said the captain: "Now we'll hear of German mines in the Bay of Biscay. These look just like a mine at a hundred yards." At Las Palmas we got just that news.

As we got down past Spain and opposite Africa, it became warmer and also calmer. A week out, we could wear summer clothes, and ice began to be put into the drinking water. On the eighth day we were to reach Las Palmas, on one of the Canary Islands.

That day, about ten, we sighted an outlying spur of Grand Canary Island. Soon we were off the town, inside the breakwater, and anchored to take on coal. Two of us went ashore, and saw what might have been a Mexican town. Spanish was the language, and the people were like Cubans. The chief industry seemed to be the making of cigars.

We had an interesting visit to the law-courts and the cathedral. They showed us the strangulation-gallows, in which they choke offenders to death. The cathedral is a queer mixture of architecture; Spanish with bits of everything else. On its walls, as in every Roman cathedral, were paintings of all the painful episodes in the life of our Lord. I saw no evidences of real praying, however.

In Las Palmas I saw for the first time two things that I am liable to know well for the next few years. I mean banana trees and the monkey-puzzle tree. The banana grows up to fifteen feet high, with immense leaves five by one foot. The wind tears these leaves into strips, but they seem to be as useful to the plant as ever. The bunches of bananas, such as we used to see at the Bethel Fruit Store, grow just below the crown of ten to twenty leaves. The monkey-puzzle tree looks like a pine, but it is not one. It is a sort of spruce, but with little branches so close together that you think each of them is a huge pine needle.

The town lies along a sort of shelf between the ocean and hills of volcanic dust. In the narrow ravines between these hills grow the banana. Otherwise, the general aspect of the place is that of a treeless and almost plantless country; but I am told that this is true of the shores only. Back of the town rise mountains five thousand feet high, forming a long wall. The harbor, protected by a breakwater, is perhaps half a mile square, and was full of interned German ships.

In the afternoon we steamed away, and towards sunset I acted out that familiar song:

"Twas off the blue Canary Isles,
A lovely summer day
I sat on deck and smoked and smoked
And put my cares away."

The whole company sang the song, and had a good laugh at it.

Now we were on the long lap of our voyage. Fourteen days to Capetown, over the deepest part of the sea, across the equator. Day after day was the same; the sea, oily or in long swells, the air warm or hot, the mellow always the same. Shuttleboard after breakfast and towards evening; tag or hide-and-seek or woolly-wooly-wolf with the children on deck at any time; bridge in the evening among the four bridge tenders; much reading by Doc Loran in the head of our party; work on my translation by me, at any hour. (I finished the book this trip); Grandpa Osterman (age 22) of our party walking up and down on deck for hours reading Les Miserables; the captain always sitting at four p. m.; such was life on board.

THREE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN MAINE SCHOOLS.

Among the many important problems pertaining to the secondary school system of the State, attention is called to three which are of very general significance, in the annual school report, which was recently presented to the Governor and Council. These are "Training in Citizenship," "The School Library," and "The Extension of Industrial Education."

Training in Citizenship.

The dependence of democratic institutions upon an intelligent citizenship is too obvious to call for comment. General intelligence, however, or even a liberal education does not necessarily imply that the possessor will be a good citizen. Citizenship is a vocation, a business and as such requires on the part of the citizen intelligent understanding of the principles that underlie the management of the body politic, a sense of duty trained to active participation, a real interest in all that pertains to social welfare. The schools are intimately concerned with preparation for citizenship. The high school has a most remarkable opportunity. In this state are about 19,000 young men and women now in these schools who in a short time are to become active in community affairs. Three thousand graduated from the secondary schools this year. In five years at most a very large part of them will be of voting age and must assume the responsibility of citizenship.

Whether they go about it seriously, intelligently and with unselfish interest will depend in a large measure upon the influence and teaching of the school. The state may reasonably expect that this body of young men and women for whom special advantages have been provided will in return give the state the benefit of education in civic activities equal at least to that which they bring to its industrial and social life.

In order that such a condition may obtain, much greater emphasis must be given to instruction in citizenship in all the schools. A study of the curricula of the high schools of the state shows that very few schools require of all students course relating directly to the study of civics.

Practically all the schools offer courses in civil government and American history. But these are so arranged as to be elective for the greater part of the student body or so placed that many may not reach them because of leaving school before the completion of the course.

If the schools are to train the young men and the women in the secondary schools for citizenship it will be essential to secure a larger enrollment in the courses offered. This may be done in two ways, by requiring some course or courses of all students or by making the courses of such a nature that pupils will choose them voluntarily. It would seem as reasonable to require civics as algebra or geometry or perhaps English itself. At least, one year's work on this subject ought to have the value of equivalent time in either of the subjects mentioned. An alternative consists of making the courses offered effective for the purpose designed. These courses as a rule have dealt largely with the theory of government and details of mechanical organization. They have not concerned sufficiently the very day activities of the citizen in his community. "Practical civics" is a name given to the subject when it deals with the immediate local affairs from the point of view of disinterested social service and real patriotism. When the course is presented in this form it invariably attracts and holds pupils.

The School Library.

Among the immediate needs of the secondary schools is that of adequate library facilities. The school library has two important functions. The first is to provide supplementary material without which the course in several important subjects is incomplete. The second is to provide general reading suited to the tastes and interests of high school pupils. Both these objects are vital in high school education. It appears from investigation of the libraries of the high schools that outside of a few high schools and a very small number of schools in towns where the public library is co-operating in a very effective manner, the library equipment is very meager indeed. The state department has not formulated requirements for school libraries but has constantly urged upon school officials the importance of securing regular appropriations for this purpose. Its development and upkeep are fully as essential as the efficiency of the school as that of any other department. It should be properly housed, carefully managed and liberally supported.

As an accessory to the permanent school library the special traveling libraries for high schools authorized by act of the last legislature will be of great value. The state library in this way places at the disposal of schools a large amount of useful material at a very small cost.

Extension of Industrial Education.

Attention has already been called to the very limited field now occupied by practical arts courses as shown by the enrollment of students. The net for industrial education provides a liberal subsidy for the maintenance of courses in agriculture, household and mechanic arts in secondary schools. The returns for the year show that agriculture has been taught in four high schools. Nine academics offered the course. In the former 82 students were enrolled and 100 in the latter. The mechanic arts course was offered in 13 high schools and in three academics with 305 and 104 students respectively. Household arts had a stronger following being presented in 15 high schools and five academics with 463 and 170 pupils respectively.



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There is a healthy and increasing interest in the course in agriculture in the schools where it has been in operation. The work is becoming more practical and more closely related to local interests. During the past year the boys in one school made 200 pounds of butter at a churning at a local creamery. At another school the class in oreland packed 100 barrels of apples. At another they built their own sorting tables packing boxes and did some practical work in packing. Another group have done extensive milk testing for neighboring farmers. A friendly contest over the relation of feeds and milk production between a boy and his grandfather is reported in which the boy with the same cow was the winner by 30 per cent. Many of the courses are directly related to the boys' and girls' clubs, directed by the University of Maine extension work.

In practically every case where the undertaking has the confidence and support of the community and sufficient money is invested to produce favorable conditions a good degree of progress has been made.

The course in mechanic arts is in some respects a more highly specialized course particularly if it undertakes to give a boy the elements of a trade. A measure of general training in manual arts may be properly offered in any school and should always be a part of the course in agriculture, but work of this nature when carried on through the four years may lead to more definite preparation for a vocation.

Hence its introduction will be conditioned largely upon the local demands for special industrial training. It is interesting to note that several schools have made such an extension of mechanic arts work with good results. Westbrook has maintained for several years a special industrial course which is closely co-related to the local paper and cotton industries. Bangor, Portland, Bath and several other towns are making provision to train young men in industrial activities. Employers are looking with increasing favor upon the product of such schools and are lending their aid in many important directions. The household arts course has made a larger growth both in number and in enrollment than have either of the other two. The practical nature and wholesome influence of this course are commensurate themselves to both students and parents. They are primarily home-making courses and as such have a vital significance to every girl. The tendency is strong to eliminate frills and fade and teach the essentials of making and keeping a modern home.

The essential difference between the practical arts course of the high school and similar courses given in the grades

lies in the adaption of subject matter to the age of the pupils. In the high school the work is given a broader scope, approached more scientifically and taught with the thought that the student will within a short time make some actual application of what he has learned in connection with his life work.

GETTING RID OF ANTS.

Simple Methods of Freeing the House from These Common Pests.

As long as household conditions are such as to attract ants, measures for getting rid of the insects will be of little value, says a new publication of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., Farmers' Bulletin 740, by C. L. Marlatt. The first step in freeing a house from these pests is, therefore, to clean up all food that may be scattered about and to keep food supplies which may attract ants in not-proof metal containers, or in ice boxes. Cakes, bread, sugar, meat, and similar substances are especially likely to attract the insects.

The use of baits is not recommended in the bulletin already mentioned because of the danger that these will serve merely to draw more insects into the house and thus actually to increase the nuisance. Where it can be safely used, however, a strip poisoned with arsenate of soda has been found effective. The formula for this strip is 1 pound of sugar dissolved in a quart of water, to which should be added 125 grains of arsenate of soda. This mixture is boiled and strained and on cooling is used to moisten sponges which are placed where they can be reached by the ants. The insects collect the strip and convey it to their nests, so that the whole colony is ultimately poisoned. Although this method has been found effective, as has been said, it should be remembered that the arsenate of soda is poisonous to human beings and to animals as well as to ants, and that its use must be safeguarded by the greatest precautions.

When the ants can be traced back to their nests and these are in accessible places, it is possible to destroy the colonies by injecting with an oil can or small syringe a little bluish oil of carbon, kerosene, or gasoline into the nests. All these substances, however, are inflammable, and precautions must be taken, therefore, against the danger of fire.

Though the common garden or lawn ants which build their little crater nests around houses are distinct species from the true house ants, they may find their way into the house. Their colonies may be destroyed by drenching the nests with boiling water or injecting a small quantity of kerosene or coal oil into them. Where larger areas are affected it is sometimes advisable to spray the lawns with kerosene emulsion or with a very strong soap wash prepared by dissolving any common laundry soap in water at the rate of one-half pound to 1 pound of soap to a gallon of water. Another method is to inject bluish oil of carbon into the nests, the quantity of the chemical depending upon the size of the nest. After the bluish oil of carbon has been injected, the entrance to the nest should be closed by the foot in order to retain the chemical, which will then penetrate slowly through the underground channel and kill the ants. Although the fumes are disagreeable, they are not poisonous to man and the higher animals.

The Jews of the moving forward along program which demands their race in all nations of all laws discriminate them. In a recent election was passed favoring a Congress, which religious, civil, and political Jews. The activities will be restricted to lines of endeavor. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, is one of the of the movement, who wrote form, and through those of Oscar S. prominent Jews, a piece of "National tions" has been for been a great deal present months concern movement, which of Jewish colonies the close of the war. Hebraic, who as the present movement the rights of their and other countries, interested in restoring Palestine to their hope that in time through peaceful means government of their of the movement be movement is particularly this time on account of Jews of the homeless and friendly order of conditions to peace. It may also great many Americans to go back to the land in case the Zionist movement is successful. Justine Brandeis, a Jew who are active preceding upon the is radical discriminating Jews of America, and directed toward religious and political action thereto, where peoples of any land having separate groups forming upon the Jewish of treatment and privilege.

Apparently nobody wanted a war, whether the federal were pushed forward was intended to slay the realm of Carranza that the state troops their great anxiety to turn home. They are lot of kickers as Americans. Since a "great" are very influential, being headed at the where Senators and are busily engaged in end to the holiday Grande.

Recent reports of the partition show that depositors in the United States have lost approximately \$50,000,000 their credit. The government bank in the larger cities, so much confidence exists in small commercial banks are more interested by those who place their care.

Propagandists are more to the moving means of reaching the masses known as "The Voice," undoubtedly because of the preparation of the program, then anything or said in the program. The "movies" a bit with the public. And arranged a cinema "Civilization," showing the production years ago, and in it has never been any. Unlike "The Battle of Britain" production, it is purely a film has so captivated large cities that the picture as a big financial likely be shown throughout the country.